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CUYLER YOUNG, JR.

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*Excavations of the
Godin Project:
Second Progress Report*

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T. CUYLER YOUNG, JR.,
LOUIS D. LEVINE

*Excavations of the
Godin Project:
Second Progress Report*

*With appendices by
Carol Hamlin and Isobel Heathcote*

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

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To
Sarrah, Katherine, Bridget,
Samuel and Timothy

The frequently fatherless five

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Abbreviations

<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology.</i>
Bur.	Burial.
D.	Diameter.
Disc.	Discarded.
Ht.	Height.
<i>ILN</i>	<i>Illustrated London News.</i>
<i>JNES</i>	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies.</i>
L.	Length.
N.A.	North America.
Op.	Operation.
<i>SAOC</i>	<i>Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations.</i>
St.	Stratum.
W.	Width.

NB: Pottery descriptions in the catalogues are given in the following order:
Ware. Ground colour. Paint colour (when applicable). Finish.

Preface

Since the first progress report on the Godin excavations was written we have completed two more field seasons at Godin Tepe and a first season at the nearby site of Seh Gabi.¹ So it is that we can no longer speak of simply the Godin Excavations, but find it necessary to use the term Godin Project to describe the current archaeological research of the ROM in Iran.

As in our earlier report we here keep our text to the absolute minimum necessary to describe in skeleton fashion the recent excavations. This gives us more space for illustration, which, at this stage in our research, our colleagues need more than our still half-baked thoughts. Once again it is our hope that comments and criticism on these data by others will be forthcoming so that eventually we shall be able to produce a better final report on our work.

Naturally, much more material has been left out of this report than out of the last one. We have done a great deal more digging than at the time the last report went to press. Thus we have a great deal more data in hand. We hope, however, that judicious selection has enabled us to give the reader a fairly complete view of at least the basic types and varieties of evidence recovered. In the first progress report we were mainly worried about sins of commission; here we are more concerned about sins of omission. Either way it seems necessary to sin if we are going to publish these kinds of reports at all.

Once again it is a pleasure to thank all who have helped us in our work. H. E. M. Pahlbod, Minister of Art and Culture of the Imperial Government of Iran; Dr. Firuz Bagherzadeh, Advisor to the Minister; Mr. A. Pourmand, General Director of the Archaeological Service of Iran; Mr. M. Khorramabadi, Assistant Director and Dr. Tayyib-Naimi, Director of Excavations of the Archaeological Service have all taken a kind official and personal interest in the Godin Project.

Financial support for the excavations has come from several sources: the Royal Ontario Museum; the Harvie Foundation, Calgary; the Babylonian Collection of Yale University; the Ford Foundation; and the Canada Council.

As the Project has grown in size, so has the staff. The 1969 staff was: Louis D. Levine, Assistant Director; Christopher Hamlin, Carol Hamlin, Irene Winter, Curtiss Hoffman, William Sumner and Harvey Weiss, Site Supervisors; Claus Breede, Architect; Murray Hadaway, Technician; Michael Wills, Assistant Technician; and Mrs. William Sumner, Registrar. In 1971 the Seh Gabi excavation staff was: Carol Hamlin, Assistant Director; Mary MacDonald, site supervisor; and Dorothy Levine, Registrar. The Godin excavation staff was: Christopher Hamlin, Assistant Director; Irene Winter, Stuart Brown, Elizabeth Kidd, Vince Piggott, Harvey Weiss and Stuart Swinney, site supervisors; and Prudence Young, Registrar. Project staff, shared by both excavations, included Claus Breede, Architect; Romaine Dawney, Artist; and Peter Mitchell, Technician. All of these people contributed much. Particular thanks, however, are due to Carol

and Christopher Hamlin, Irene Winter and Harvey Weiss who have all spent three seasons in the field with us and, by virtue of their investment of affection and energy in the Project, are practically joint authors of this report.

As in the past, officials of the Canadian Embassy in Tehran have assisted the Godin Project in many ways. Not only have our formal contacts with embassy personnel been useful and pleasant, but also the unofficial kindnesses shown to members of the Project staff by these public servants have done much to make our visits to Iran enjoyable.

Several people have contributed directly to the preparation of this report. Mary MacDonald did much of the preliminary analysis of the Dalma pottery from Seh Gabi. Claus Breede has prepared the sections, architectural plans, and much of the pottery and small finds for publication. In the latter work he was assisted by Murray Hadaway. Mr. Breede also acted as field photographer, and his efforts with the camera have been ably supported on the home front by Leighton Warren, Royal Ontario Museum photographer. Terry Wang typed the manuscript and, we are sure, would be glad if the authors took a refresher course in fourth grade penmanship.

In 1971 our wives and children were able to come with us to the field. Did they see much more of us than in the years when they had to stay at home? Whether they noticed us looking or not, we saw a lot more of them, and that was good.

A great many people are involved in the successes of an archaeological excavation. Only directors make mistakes.²

T. Cuyler Young, Jr.
Louis D. Levine

Toronto, April 1973

SEH GABI

Introduction

Seh Gabi is basically a late neolithic site located in the saddle between the Kangavar and Assadabad valleys in central western Iran. The site was chosen for excavation as part of the Godin Project of the Royal Ontario Museum with the specific objective of recovering a large, well documented sample of archaeological material whose date was coincident with or earlier than the earliest periods of occupation at Godin itself. It was selected after a re-survey of the Kangavar valley during the summer of 1967, undertaken at the close of the second season of excavations at Godin as a supplement to the earlier survey of the valley by Young in 1961.³ The initial season of excavations at Seh Gabi was carried out from 29 May to 30 August 1971.

The site of Seh Gabi is some six kilometres northeast of Godin Tepe (Fig. 1). Presently, one branch of the Gamas Ab river lies about half a kilometre to the east of the site. In years of average precipitation, this branch carries water only in the spring. The mounds themselves bear no local name, and have been designated Seh Gabi after the closest village, which lies 500 metres to the southeast.

The configuration of Seh Gabi is somewhat different from most sites in the Zagros. Rather than a single mound with successive strata of occupation and decay, the site consists of a number of small mounds spread over an area some 550 by 300 metres. Thus, one of the problems faced in the interpretation of the site is the determination of the sequence of occupation among the various mounds. This is a problem to which we shall return later.

For ease of reference we have labelled the mounds with the letters A-F (Fig. 2). The highest of these is Mound B, which rises about 7 metres above the present valley floor. (Pl. I). It was on this mound that the major excavation effort centred in 1971. A, E and F, the eastern group of mounds, although given separate letters, may have originally comprised a continuous settlement that has since assumed its present configuration through either natural or human processes (Pl. II).⁴ Small trial soundings were conducted in these three mounds. Finally, small soundings were also made in Mounds C and D. The former yielded no results which we were able to interpret. The latter produced pottery that was not immediately identifiable, but which may fall into the late Achaemenid or Parthian periods.

All of the mounds at Seh Gabi showed signs of having been cultivated, and, with the exception of A, had been used by the local villagers as sources for fresh soil to replenish their fields. The position of the resultant cuts is marked on the topographic map of the site.

Four periods of occupation dating to the late neolithic were found at Seh Gabi. The periods are for the present defined on the basis of ceramic typology and stratigraphy and little or no cultural baggage is carried by the term "period" as it is used here. Of the four, two were defined on Mound B, and two on the eastern group of A, E, and F. Since the chronological

relationships among these are as yet uncertain, the order of our presentation of the material can be considered somewhat arbitrary.

The Dalma Period (Lower Mound B)

The material deriving from the lower strata on Mound B belongs to the Dalma ceramic tradition on the basis of comparisons with material defined at the site of Dalma Tepe, Azerbaijan, by the Hasanlu Project of the University Museum, Philadelphia.⁵ The material at Seh Gabi comes from a trench four metres wide along the south balk of Op. G 21.⁶ The length of this trench varied, as its open end was defined by one of the peasant cuts described above, but it was never more than four metres long. At this point of maximum extent, the trench was approximately level with the surface of the peasant cut. A two metre wide trench continued along this same south balk for the rest of G 21 and for about 5 metres into G 22. The G 22 portion of this trench was taken down to virgin soil in arbitrary 20 cm. levels.

ARCHITECTURE

No coherent building plan was defined in the levels dating to the Dalma period. A number of walls were found, all of them of brick construction. In general, it was impossible to find the faces of these walls, although they were clearly distinguishable in section. One point worth noting was the discovery of what was apparently a very substantial mass of brick just below the surface slump in the western end of the two metre wide test trench in G 21. The wall, if such it was, was at least two metres wide for as far as it could be defined.

POTTERY

All Dalma period pottery is hand made. The overwhelming majority is chaff tempered, and this tempering forms an unbroken continuum from finely chopped to rather coarse inclusions. It is impossible to separate the pottery into coarse, medium and fine wares in meaningful terms. In addition to the chaff tempered wares, a very small percentage of pottery with heavy grit temper appears in rather coarse, thick walled vessels, and an even smaller percentage of fine grit or sand tempered wares is also present. All of the wares are relatively soft, and have an uneven fracture. The firing varies from thoroughly oxidized cores to cores which still have grey centres. There is a rough correlation between thoroughness of firing and thickness of the vessel wall, with the thinner walled vessels more likely to be thoroughly oxidized.

The pottery can be divided into three groups on the basis of surface treatment.

1. *Plain wares*: The majority of the pottery falls into this class, including all of the grit tempered wares, and most of the chaff tempered ones. In

this category, the surface is a single colour, with any variation the result of unevenness of firing or of subsequent use (e.g., smoke blackening of part of the vessel or the like.) All of the vessels in this class appear to have been slipped, although no microscopic analysis of thin sections has been made. The slipping falls into two categories: single slipped and double slipped. The latter always has a red or maroon slip applied over a cream or white underslip. The single slipped surfaces range in colour from a dark purple (almost black at times) through a red to a buff. On at least one sherd, the entire range of colour variation is present, perhaps indicating that the final colour is not overly significant for purposes of classification. Single vessels may vary in terms of treatment. Sometimes both of the surfaces are double slipped, sometimes both are single slipped, and sometimes one surface is double slipped while the other is single slipped. In the last instance, either the inside or the outside may have the double slip.

The surface of the vessel may be further treated by smoothing or burnishing, or it may be left matte. Once again, the treatment of the inside and outside surfaces of a single vessel may vary, and most combinations are present.

A representative sample of shapes is presented in Fig. 10. Special note should be paid, however, to the occurrence of the funnel (Fig. 12, No. 12) in the Dalma period levels, as well as in the latter Seh Gabi period. This is one of the distinctive shapes recovered at Dalma Tepe itself.

2. Impressed, punctate, and appliqué wares (surface manipulated wares):

All of these wares are chaff tempered, and seem to occupy the middle of the spectrum in terms of tempering coarseness. The surface has been treated in a number of ways. Fingertips, fingernails, a pointed object (a sharp stick or bone awl), a comb, a blunt ended instrument or broken reed, and a small blade have been used to impress or puncture the surface of the vessel. At times, this is done in a regular manner, with rows of finger nail impressions, or short diagonal or horizontal strokes made with a small blade covering the surface; at other times, the manipulation is random. With most of the impressed and punctate wares, the manipulation is dense, and covers the entire exterior of the vessel. Appliqué wares are rare, but small elongated knobs running in horizontal bands do occur.

Manipulation is generally restricted to the outside surface and seems to occur only on pots. The inside of the manipulated vessels is slipped, either single or double, and the outside of the vessel also appears to have been slipped before being manipulated. A trait characteristic of the manipulated vessels, although not always present, is a pinched rim (Fig. 10, No. 8).

3. Painted wares:

The painted wares are basically a variety of the plain wares, one or both surfaces of which have been painted. All of the painted wares are chaff tempered, and for the most part belong to the finer end of the temper spectrum. The large majority of these wares are painted only on the outer surface of the vessel, with painting on the inner surface or on both uncommon. The paint is often applied thickly, so that it actually stands away from the surface of the vessel, and the colour of the paint ranges from deep brown to red. The paint can be applied either to the

untreated surface of the vessel, or it can be applied over a cream slip. The painting covers the entire surface of the vessel, and never seems to be restricted to one area. Most of the vessels are monochrome, but a small percentage are bichrome. The colours of the bichrome are red and dark purple or black on a cream slip. On some of the sherds, the paint is fugitive, but this may be the result of post-depositional soil conditions, for it is not usually the case. The motifs are all geometric or "abstract". There are as yet no naturalistic motifs attested for this assemblage.

The surface of the vessel that is not painted is slipped. When the paint is applied directly to the body fabric, the other surface is single slipped. When the paint appears on a cream ground, the other surface is double slipped, with the outer slip in the red to brown range. It often appears that the slip and the paint are the same colour, and it may well be that the same pigment was used for both. The sherds presented in Fig. 9 were selected at random, and do not reflect relative frequencies of motifs or the ratio of monochrome to bichrome ware.

SMALL FINDS

A selection of small finds from all periods at Seh Gabi is presented in Fig. 15. Spindle whorls of type 14 and 16 are present in the Dalma levels. No. 21, a chlorite ring, was also found in these levels.⁷ Various other ground stone objects, quern fragments, flat pallets, and perforated stone weights are also attested.

The Seh Gabi Period

The material which follows the Dalma period on Mound B, and which characterizes the occupation of the mound until its abandonment is called here the Seh Gabi period. Since it is the first time that a complete assemblage of this type has been published it is difficult to find a more satisfactory descriptive term, and so we follow a hoary if somewhat dubious Near Eastern archaeological tradition of using a type-site name.⁸

An extensive area of the Seh Gabi period was uncovered on the top of Mound B. All of squares G 19 and G 20, most of H 19, and parts of G 18, F 17 and G 21 were opened. All of these, with the exception of the last two, had material connected with the first level, Level A. In addition, a 5 x 5 metre square in the southeast corner of G 20 was taken down below Level A. In it, two further architectural levels, B and C, produced material dating to the Seh Gabi period.

ARCHITECTURE

Level A (Figs. 4 and 5): The architecture of Level A went through two phases, labelled A1 and A2, with A2 the earlier. There were indications in the stratigraphic record that still another level of settlement followed

Phase A, but no preserved architectural remains were encountered in this level.

The structures of Level A2 were only partially decipherable. A three room house in square G 19 was the best preserved. A long central room was the focus of the house. It measured approximately 5 x 2 metres. The walls, made of bricks 52 x 17 x 7 cm., were originally at least three metres high, and were covered with white plaster. In the north wall was a niche and in front of this a semi-circular bin. To the east of the bin on the floor was a quern (Pl. III).

To the south of the main room was a small, partially enclosed porch area with a scatter of stones on the surface. Along the west wall of this was a bin-like structure. It is unlikely that this area was roofed. The third part of the structure consisted of a small room added to the west end of the principal room described above. Neither the small enclosed area nor the small room were white plastered. Instead, a mud plaster was used.

To the west of the building was an open area, with a few walls and scatters of stone that did not form any coherent plan. The stones may have originally served as a pen, or as the footing of a wall for a circular structure, if wall F and wall D in G 18 are to be linked. The evidence for this is as yet inconclusive, as is the stratigraphic position of these stones. There is some evidence to suggest that they are to be connected with the second phase of Level A.⁹ The areas to the south of the porch and to the east of the building seem to have been undeveloped in this first phase.

To the north of the house a number of walls were found, but we were unable to make sense of their arrangement. Of note, however, was a curious feature found to the west of wall D in square H 19 (Pl. IV). It consisted of an irregularly plastered area, 70 x 50 cm., in the centre of which was a small hole, 9 cm. deep and 11 cm. in diameter at the top. Ranged around this hole were four plastered feet, which were built as an integral part of the feature. The function of this feature, as well as its location, remain inexplicable. The area to the north of the building seems to have been an open one, a fact hardly consistent with the elaborate plastering that was evident on the feature.

The later phase of Level A, A1, showed few changes from the earlier. Most noteworthy was the addition of a room to the east of the main house. This used existing walls for two of its own, and faced onto the open area to the south. There was no direct access from the house to this new room, the only entry being the one from the courtyard.

Also dating to the later phase of A was a hearth built up against the west end of wall J. It consisted of two small thin walls built out from either side of the pilaster on the end of this wall. Associated with this hearth were large quantities of bone, pottery and stone.

Two clusters of material dating from this final stage of occupation are worth nothing. On the floor in the eastern end of the principal room of the main house a scatter of clay sling pellets and a large quantity of wood were found (Pl. V). A similar scatter of sling pellets together with a frag-

mentary set of red deer antlers were found in the open area to the east of the room that was added in this phase (Pl. VI).

Level B (Fig. 6): The architecture of this level was excavated in only one restricted area in the southeast quadrant of Op. G 20. The size of the exposure prevented recovery of any meaningful units. The only points worth noting are that wall H is a low curtain wall, and that in the corner formed by walls F and G a large storage pot was found *in situ* lying on its side. In this pot were found painted Seh Gabi ware sherds (see below), including sherd 25, Fig. 11.

Level C (Figs. 7 and 8): Architecture from Level C was encountered in the southeast quadrant of G 20, and in the southwest quadrant of G 21. Once again, the small area opened prevented clear understanding of the walls found. The surface connected with the walls in G 20 appeared to be an exterior one. It was littered with stones, bone and pottery. Half of a bovine mandible was found on the surface, as well as a stone mortar (Pl. VII). Of particular note was wall N (Fig. 8 and Pl. VIII). The north face of this small curtain wall had a corrugated effect, with the raised portions covered with a white powdery substance. This may be the result of wooden sticks having been set against the face of the wall, and then the entire surface covered with something, perhaps a reed mat or a rug, which produced the white powder. The decay of the wood would account for the absence of the white in the corrugations. At one point on the wall, a rather wide band of white seemed to have a circle that was not covered with the powder. The reason for this is unclear.

POTTERY

The following remarks on the pottery of the Seh Gabi period are of a preliminary nature. No attempt has been made to be definitive, and the types described are only those that occur with some frequency. The assemblage contains many new features not present in the earlier Dalma period pottery, as well as some that might be considered derivative from that earlier assemblage.

Once again, surface treatment seems to be the most convenient way of grouping the wares, although it does not work as well as it did with the Dalma material. There is considerable range in fabric in this period, but it seems to have some correlation with surface treatment, and therefore will be discussed in terms of varieties so defined.

1. *Plain wares* (Fig. 12): There are a number of types of plain ware present in this assemblage. All but one are hand-made.

- a. Red wares: These are all of medium coarse to heavy coarse fabric, with chaff and/or grit inclusions. In general, the heavier the vessel body, the more likely that there will be grit inclusions. These are often but not exclusively large chips of shale (1-2 cm.) in the very thick vessels. The medium coarse vessels are usually chaff tempered. In none of these vessels is the fracture even, but as the vessel becomes

coarser, the fracture becomes more uneven. Most of the vessels appear to be slipped, but this slip has not been microscopically examined, and it is not clear if it is a self slip. On the finer vessels, however, it appears to have been intentionally added. The colour of the slip ranges from a red to a very dark grey red. The surface is often highly burnished, especially on the finer vessels. The coarse ones are sometimes only smoothed. The core of the vessels is tan to orange, and usually not thoroughly oxidized. The finer the vessel, the more likely that oxidation is complete. This pottery forms the single largest class in the assemblage.

- b. Light weight buff ware: This pottery is very heavily chaff tempered and extremely light in weight. It is very friable. The edges of the sherds can be broken off with the fingers. The core is thoroughly oxidized. The fabric is yellow buff in colour, with a matte surface, sometimes smoothed. Occasionally, a thin red wash is applied, but it is streaky and does not cover the entire surface. At times, this ware or one closely resembling it is cream slipped. This cream slipped variety seems to be somewhat denser than the unslipped variety.
- c. Fine buff wares: A small group of fine buff wares, identical with the painted Seh Gabi wares, is present in this assemblage. For a description of the ware, see 2, below.
- d. Dalma plain wares: A small percentage of the plain wares is clearly part of the Dalma assemblage. They may however derive from earlier levels of the site, and may be in a secondary context not properly part of the Seh Gabi period assemblage. Note, however, the continuing use of the funnel (Fig. 12, No. 12) mentioned above.

2. *Painted wares* (Fig. 11): Aside from a very small percentage of Dalma painted wares, many of which are badly worn and may derive from brickwork or fill, all of the painted wares form a single, distinctive group.

The ware is usually wheel made. It is lightly tempered with chaff and small grits, with occasional large grits. The clay is dense and fine, the core usually fully oxidized and the break straight and clean. The surface is always matte, and ranges in colour from a buff or cream to a grayish green. There are rare examples in pinkish buff. The vessel thickness is usually uniform on a given sherd. The paint is thickly applied, and confined to the upper half of the vessel. It is always on the outside surface. The colour of the paint in almost all cases is jet black, and it is usually vitrified and shiny. There is a tendency for the paint to flake off. Geometric designs are the rule, but some naturalistic motifs occur as well. This pottery is often overfired.

3. *Impressed wares*: As with the painted wares, a small percentage of Dalma manipulated wares occurs, but the sherds may, as was the case with the Dalma plain and painted wares, be from fill or brickwork. There are, however, some fingertip impressed wares present which are part of the Seh Gabi period assemblage. These are impressed more sparsely than the Dalma fingertip impressed wares, and the impressions are not as deep. The impressions often occur only on the bottom of large, flat-based trays with

low walls. In general, the fabric of the impressed wares is like that of the coarser red slipped wares, but occasionally like that of the denser cream slipped buff wares.

SMALL FINDS

A selection of small finds from all periods is presented on Fig. 15.

1. *Ground stone*: A large number of ground stone tools were found, many in debris where they were being reused as part of a general collection of stones, some worked and some unworked. The ground stone tools can be divided into a number of categories according to form (and function?).

- a. *Grinding implements*: Querns and quern fragments were frequent in the Seh Gabi period levels. As indicated above, an almost complete example was found *in situ* in the main room in Level A. In general, the querns are either plano-concave in section or are concave convex. From the preserved fragments, most seem to be roughly rectangular, but often they are trapezoidal or even triangular in shape.

The standard grindstone used with these querns was a plano-convex one, with the flat surface often trending to a slightly convexity, probably from use, as it was this surface that was used for grinding. The general outline of these grindstones was that of a long rectangle with rounded ends.

A number of fist-size pebbles also appear to have been used for grinding. It is not clear on which sort of quern these were used.

Finally, many stones of assorted shapes have small depressions in them. These are often polished to a sheen, and were it not for the fact that they occur in great quantities and rarely *in situ*, they might be called door sockets. Often, the two surfaces of the stone contain opposing depressions of this sort, but they are not worn through to form a hole. The use of these stones is unclear.

A number of small pallets occur, as do small pestles. In one or two cases, traces of red pigment were found on the pestles. The pallets are flat or have a slight depression, and are often ground very smooth (Fig. 15, No. 17). The pestles are usually truncated cones, with the bottom of the cone the working surface (Fig. 15, No. 18). Small quantities of red ochre were found in the Seh Gabi period deposit, perhaps indicating, in conjunction with the traces on the pestles, that the pallets and pestles were used for grinding pigments.

- b. *Pounding implements*: A few deep mortars were found. That they were used for pounding rather than grinding is surmise at this point. Probably associated with them are some long pestle-like stones, which seem to fit in terms of size and function.
- c. *Perforated stones*: A number of perforated stones were found (Fig. 15, No. 20). These are usually rather flat, and are in the vicinity of 8 to 10 cms. in diameter. In one case, the hole is off centre, but this is the exception. Use as digging stick weights or net or loom weights may be suggested, but no positive evidence is available.

- d. Beads: A few very small beads were found, all with a diameter of less than 1 cm. In addition, one incised bead was found (Fig. 15, No. 24).
 - e. Cutting tools: The only ground stone cutting tool found was a small chisel-like flat stone (Fig. 15, No. 19).
2. *Chipped stone*: An analysis of the chipped stone is presented in Appendix A.
3. *Bone*: The bone divides into two categories, tools and ornaments.
- a. Tools: The vast majority of bone tools are awls made from the long bones of sheep/goat. Often the articulating surface is present when the entire tool is preserved (Fig. 15, Nos. 2 and 7). Aside from awls, some rib bones of large bovines are obviously worked, but the purpose of the tool is unclear (Fig. 15, No. 9). Finally, one long bone was carefully cut and the cut end worked into a neat bevel (Fig. 15, No. 1). Again the function is unclear, but this tool may have been used in impressing pottery.
 - b. Beads: A large number of bone beads have been found, some only partially completed. These were cut into narrow sections from the long bones of sheep/goat (Fig. 15, No. 5). Some pieces are preserved in which the bead was in the process of manufacture and thus still connected to the bone from which it was being cut. Finally, some narrower bones were used as beads in longer lengths of up to 5 cms.
4. *Metal*: A few pieces of copper/bronze were found, all but one of which were in doubtful stratigraphic context and so badly corroded as to be of little use in determining function. The exception was some copper/bronze found with one burial. Again, preservation was very poor, but the object seems to have been a bead.
5. *Shell*: A few pieces of mother of pearl were found, but they were with one exception unworked. The exception, shown on Fig. 15, No. 22, was a mother of pearl "amulet", which unfortunately comes from one of the transitional levels between the Dalma and the Seh Gabi period strata (see below). Finally, a few shell beads, which still require identification, were discovered.
6. *Pottery*:
- a. Spindle whorls: The conical spindle whorl shown on Fig. 15, Nos. 12, 14-16 was the most common type, and occurred in large numbers. Most specimens are plain and red slipped. Nos. 12 and 15 are the only two decorated examples found. In addition, a number of bi-conical objects which have generally been called spindle whorls were also found.
 - b. Sling pellets: The two large caches of sling pellets mentioned above were not the only such objects found. In general, all were similar in size and shape to the one shown on Fig. 15, No. 25.

- c. Balls and discs: A number of round clay balls were found. These were small (c. 2 cm.) and baked. Their function is unknown. The same can also be said of discs made of a broken sherd, rounded and perforated.
- d. Miscellaneous: A few miscellaneous clay objects were found in the Seh Gabi period levels. These include the small phallic object on Fig. 15, No. 23, as well as some clay cones and pyramids (Fig. 15, No. 4) and some animal figurines such as Fig. 15, No. 11.

BURIALS

Eight complete or partially preserved burials associated with the Seh Gabi period levels were found, two in G 18, one in H 19 and five in G 20. In most cases, the exact stratigraphic position was unclear, but it appears that these may have been located under the floors of houses. All of the burials were of very young infants or perhaps even foetuses. In the well preserved examples, the body was always in a tightly contracted position, and in a bowl (Fig. 16, Nos. 2 and 3). The bowl was always of the red plain ware, but the shape varied from straight sided to flaring sided. Usually, the bowl was right side up, but in one case, the bowl was inverted over the skeleton (Pls. IX and X). In two cases, there was evidence that the body was either clothed or wrapped in a shroud. In one of the two, possible textile fragments were preserved, and are presently undergoing analysis. No adult burials were found that can be connected with the Seh Gabi period, or for that matter, with any period represented at Seh Gabi.

Mound B Stratigraphy

This concluding section on the results of the excavation on Mound B is in two parts, one on the internal stratigraphy of the mound, and one on the comparative stratigraphy.

A. Internal stratigraphy: As we stated earlier, there are two periods represented on Mound B. The earlier, the Dalma period, runs from virgin soil up to at least the base of the peasant cut on the east side of the mound. The later, the Seh Gabi period, is present in the first three architectural levels on the mound counting from the top down. The issue which is still outstanding is the nature of the transition between these two periods. All of the evidence for this transition comes from the 4 x 4 metre trench in G 21. Unfortunately, we experienced a great deal of difficulty in isolating discrete stratigraphic units in this trench, and many of the lots were mixed. Much of the deposit consisted of bricky collapse and bricky rubble that was differentiated only by slight variations in consistency. Below this, there was a thick layer of ashy debris mixed with bricky rubble. This layer was subdivided, but it too was hard to remove in discrete units. In addition, as was already noted, the walls in this trench were badly preserved, and the floors to go with these walls were not readily apparent. Thus, it is

impossible at the present time to discuss the transition between the two periods on stratigraphic grounds.

There are, nevertheless, some indications of continuity. The highly diagnostic funnel, known from Dalma Tepe, occurs in both periods at Seh Gabi. In addition, many of the plain wares in the Seh Gabi period may be seen as derivative from the Dalma period wares. Finally, the sherds of the various Dalma wares found in the Seh Gabi levels may not be intrusive, and would indicate the continuance of the earlier ceramic tradition, if in somewhat diminished quantities. One further possible indication of continuity exists. We have had an opportunity to examine the field notes from Dalma Tepe, and these report the existence of burials of small infants or foetuses in bowls immediately under house floors. While we have yet to discover such in the Dalma period levels at Seh Gabi, their occurrence in the Seh Gabi levels is suggestive of an ongoing burial practice.

B. Comparative stratigraphy: The only site that has been published in any form which has material comparable to the Dalma period at Seh Gabi is Dalma Tepe itself.¹⁰ A three-week stay in Philadelphia during the summer of 1972 allowed Levine to examine the material from Dalma Tepe in the collections of the University Museum, Philadelphia.¹¹ The correspondence between the ceramic assemblages of the two sites can be called nothing less than remarkable. Excepting a small percentage of pieces that are particular to these two mounds individually, most of the material from Seh Gabi could be mixed in with that from Dalma Tepe and it would be impossible to distinguish one from the other on macroscopic grounds. Such convergence between sites separated by more than 250 miles of rugged mountain terrain is a phenomenon that is well worth further investigation.

The Seh Gabi period material is still more difficult to deal with. As was noted, the published site with which it compares most closely is Tepe Giyan. Unfortunately, the Tepe Giyan material is mixed stratigraphically, and thus of little use. The only statement that can be made at this point is that Seh Gabi period materials occur in both Giyan Vc and Vd. A surface collection of sherds from Giyan at the Royal Ontario Museum shows the same overfired painted wares as those found at Seh Gabi. Any discussion of wider connections of these wares with the late Susiana and Susa A materials on the one hand, and the late Ubaid materials on the other, is beyond the scope of the present report.

Absolute dating is discussed below.

The Godin VII and VI Periods *(Mounds A, E, and F)*

Materials resembling those defined at Godin Tepe in periods VII and VI were found in a number of test soundings carried out on Mounds A, E and F. The soundings in Mound A were 2 x 2 metre squares in P 43 and K 38; those in Mound F consisted of a 2 x 4 metre square in Y51, along the edge of the peasant cut in that mound, and an irregularly shaped sounding in Y 50, which totalled 12 square metres in area; the trench in Mound E was located in square F 46, and was 4 x 5 metres in area. All were supervised in a rather haphazard manner for the most part, and were dug to obtain gross information on the ceramic assemblages in these mounds.

ARCHITECTURE

No architecture worth noting was found in any of the soundings. A few small walls were found in P 43 and Y 51, but the areas opened were too small to expect significant architectural results. In Y 50 and F 46, no architecture was encountered. While this may be a function of the manner in which the areas were dug, it should be pointed out that the balks were carefully examined, and no trace of a wall appeared in any of them. It is hoped that future excavations on these mounds will yield substantial architectural remains.

POTTERY

The classification of the pottery from Periods VII and VI at Godin as presented by Young is applicable to the pottery found on these mounds at Seh Gabi, and need not be repeated here.¹² The larger sample of sherds from Seh Gabi, however, does make it possible to add somewhat to Young's earlier remarks.

1. *Painted wares*: The painted wares are, at least to our eye, markedly different from Seh Gabi painted wares. The surface is almost always smoothed or burnished, and has a slightly soapy feel. The paint varies in colour from a tan to an almost black, but it is rarely overfired to the glossy black which is the rule on Mound B, and it is usually matte and at times fugitive. An impressionistic over-view of the motifs are that they are unlike those from Mound B, but a final assessment of this problem will have to await the completion of the detailed study now in progress.

2. *Coarse wares*: As Young noted, the parallels at other sites to the coarse wares are of a very generalized nature.¹³ Thanks to the larger amount of material now available to us, we can point out some of the index fossils of this assemblage, although we are as yet unable to draw good parallels with other published sites.

- a. Finger pinched wavy bands: Figure 13, Nos. 1, 2 and 4, are examples of this technique. The clay was pinched between the thumb and index

finger to produce the wavy raised line. The decoration is confined to the upper part of the vessel, and occurs in a narrow band.¹⁴

- b. *Slash incisions*: A thickened rim is often incised with some sort of a blade in a number of patterns (Fig. 13, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 8). Similar incisions also cover the entire body of some vessels as in Fig. 13, Nos. 10 and 17. This incised ware is unlike that from the Dalma period.
- c. *Finger impressed lugs*: A long narrow lug was applied to the body of the vessel, and this lug was then impressed with the fingers, as in Fig. 13, Nos. 9 and 12 and Fig. 16, Nos. 1a and 4a. The lug was either on the rim of the vessel or at the point of maximum diameter.
- d. *Thin based strainers*: Fig. 13, No. 15 shows a highly diagnostic form from this period. A bowl with sharply insloping sides and a thin base had two rows of holes pierced through the walls of the vessel. The base is so thin that it seems hardly capable of surviving any kind of use. The vessel was clearly made for a highly specialized, as yet undetermined function.

SMALL FINDS

1. *Ground stone*: A single mortar or door socket was found in P 43. The depression is highly polished, but the rest of the stone is unworked. The only other stone object recovered is a plano-convex disc with a perforation through the centre. It measures 4.8 cm. in diameter and is 1.6 cm. high.

2. *Pottery*: A wide range of pottery objects were found.

- a. *Spindle whorls*: The spindle whorls from these mounds differ from those found on Mound B. They are generally in the shape of a flattened cone, with the lower part in-sloping and the depression shallow. In one case, there is a row of fingernail impressions around the lower part of the outer surface. Fig. 15, No. 13 is a typical example.
- b. *Balls, discs, cones*: A common find in all of the soundings was a small clay disc with concave surfaces (Fig. 15, No. 6). Small clay balls and cones, under 3 cm. in size, were also found.
- c. *Miscellaneous*: A flat clay object shaped like a hook was found but the function is unknown (Fig. 15, No. 8). One cylindrical clay bead and one animal figurine were also found. Finally a clay sealing of geometric design, with the impressions of the string still preserved on the reverse, was discovered in F 46 (Fig. 15, No. 3).

3. *Bone*: A few assorted bone awls and one bone bead were the only objects recovered.

BURIALS

Two burials were recovered from the Period VII deposits on Mound E, in square F 46. These differ markedly from those found on Mound B. In the first place, they appear to have been extramural. No associated architecture appeared in either the horizontal or the sections. Both burials were of children, but they were older than the infants found on Mound B. The burials were in large pots, which were covered with large bowls used as a

lid (Fig. 16, Nos. 1 and 4). The burials were primary, and the bodies were in a tightly flexed position. No grave goods were found with either of the two skeletons.

Mounds A, E and F Stratigraphy

The nature of the excavation on these mounds makes it difficult to be overly precise about the stratigraphy. Thus, the following comments are largely provisional in character.

In both F 46 and Y 50, the lowest strata appear to be equivalent to Godin VII. Little fine ware or painted ware appears, and many of the diagnostic forms of the coarse wares are present. The upper strata exhibit a larger quantity of the fine wares, both painted and unpainted, and are thus apparently comparable to the Godin VI assemblage.

The problem with this scheme lies not in one-to-one parallels that can be drawn between Seh Gabi and Godin, but rather in the nature of the transition between Godin VII and VI at Godin itself. As was pointed out by Young, Period VI is largely defined by the higher statistical occurrence of fine wares, which are present but rare in Godin VII as well. Until we have a well excavated assemblage from Seh Gabi, it is impossible to say whether we are dealing with the Godin VII range exclusively, or whether we have an assemblage comparable in part to Godin VI as well. At present, the latter possibility appears the more likely, but it also seems likely that we do not have the later part of the Godin VI time range, as defined by Young.

Aside from the Godin VII and VI parallels, little can be said about comparative material. Among the painted wares are those which correspond to Giyan Vd and Siyalk III sherds, but data from both these sites are difficult to use with precision. Of great importance is the work of the University of Tehran at the site of Sagsabad. The director, Dr. E. Neghaban, kindly allowed me to see some of the material from the 1971 season in which there are many parallels to both the painted wares and, more importantly, to the diagnostic plain wares. The publication of this material is eagerly awaited.

The Stratigraphy of Seh Gabi

As was noted in the introduction, the relative sequence of the four periods represented at Seh Gabi remains a problem. Two pieces of data need to be noted. The first is that there are indications of a smooth transition from the Dalma period levels to the Seh Gabi period levels. The second is that an equally smooth transition seems to characterize the Godin VII and VI periods. Thus, the choices left to us are 1) putting Godin VII after

the Seh Gabi period, or 2) putting the Dalma period after Godin VI. The possibility that the two developments are contemporary on mounds that are separated by only 200 metres seems unlikely, especially as there is virtually no mixing of materials from the eastern group of mounds with those from Mound B. Of the two choices, the priority of the Dalma and Seh Gabi periods over those of Godin VII and VI seems preferable to us at this time. The existence of transitional materials between Godin VI and Godin V would point to VI being a terminal neolithic assemblage, and would argue for its being the latest in the neolithic sequence in the Kangavar valley. In addition at Tepe Giyan, Seh Gabi painted wares appear in Vc and Vd, while the Godin VI painted ware is restricted to Vd. Finally, Dalma sherds appear in Giyan Vb levels. This would indicate a sequence Dalma, Seh Gabi, Godin VI at Giyan. Given the nature of the Giyan sample our conclusions are admittedly tentative.

We would thus suggest that the sequence at Seh Gabi may be as follows. Mound B is the earliest settlement, followed by A, E and F. The order of these latter mounds is still undetermined. The order of the periods at Seh Gabi would then be Dalma as the earliest, followed by Seh Gabi, Godin VII and Godin VI. This leaves Godin VII as a new and unexplained phenomenon in the neolithic sequence of western Iran, but such an ordering appears to be the most elegant solution to the problem right now.

A final task remains. Dates have to be assigned to the various periods. As yet, none of the radiocarbon samples recovered has been run, so dates are based on comparative material from other sites only. The Dalma period is probably to be assigned dates of *c.* 4500-4000 B.C., although the lower limit may be too high. Seh Gabi period materials would then roughly fit between 4000 and 3700, Godin VII between 3700 and 3400, and Godin VI 3400-3100 B.C. These are dates based upon radio-carbon determinations from other sites, and on a half life of 5730, uncorrected.¹⁵ If the correction factor is added, the entire sequence will have to be expanded.

GODIN TEPE

Introduction

The 1969 season of excavations at Godin Tepe lasted from June 20 to September 18. One major project was the continued clearance of the area on the north side of the Upper Citadel mound which had been selected for extended sounding in 1967. Defined by the grid squares C1, C2, B1, B2, A1 and A2 and the western half of the two squares AA1 and AA2, this operation (hereafter referred to as the Deep Sounding) covers an average area of approximately 700 square metres. In 1969 this operation was confined to levels dating to Period III. We completed the clearance of level III:2, begun in 1967 and laid bare Levels III:3 and III:4 over the entire operation. A second major objective of the 1969 season was continued excavation of the large Period II fortified manor house which covers the whole of the Upper Citadel mound. By the end of the season a total of approximately 4000 square metres had been opened in the search for this structure. These excavations were recorded by grid square but actual digging followed the plan of the structure as it unfolded, with section balks left only where needed and useful. A third objective was the beginning of an area clearance on the south edge of the Citadel mound in the grid squares AA9 and AA10. It was hoped that this operation might be profitably expanded in order to expose a large area of the upper Period III construction level in this area, but a month of work here suggested that further excavation was unwarranted. Finally, four small uncontrolled cuts, Operations R, S, T, and U, were made at the eastern top and base of the Citadel mound to test the gross sequence and the extent of occupation in any given period in this part of the site.

The 1971 season lasted from May 26 to September 15. Work in the Deep Soundings was continued. About half way through the season Ops. C2, B2 and A2 had to be stepped north 5 metres, and Ops. AA1 and AA2 were converted to a large test trench down the east side of the Deep Sounding. Most of the area lost to excavation in this manner, however, was recovered by our reaching a depth such that significant sections of grid squares A01 and B01 became available for excavation. Still, by the end of the season the Deep Sounding only covered an area of about 600 square metres. In all operations except A01 and B01 we were still in Period III deposits when the season closed. In the two northernmost operations we had uncovered a single, badly damaged and eroded construction level dating to Period IV. Our second effort in 1971 was directed to what we hoped would be the completion of the Period II fortified manor house. This proved impossible, however, though matters were brought to the point where we can be reasonably sure of recovering all that remains of this important structure by the end of the 1973 season. Once again small uncontrolled trenches were cut at various points to test gross sequences: Op. W and X at the upper western edge of the Citadel mound, and Op. YE, and YW and Z at the base of the west end of the Citadel mound in an area much cut away by the locals for earth with which to make bricks (Pl. XI).

Periods VII to IV

PERIOD VII

No further material which can with certainty be assigned to Period VII has been recovered in excavations at Godin Tepe. None of the several uncontrolled operations which have gone to virgin soil has yielded Period VII material, and, though the record is as yet incomplete, it begins to look as though the Period VII mound was a small one located only in the general area of Op. B cut in the 1965 season. A few sherds of Period VII date were recovered in the lowest levels of Op. M¹ cut in the south flat in 1967, but solid evidence for a Period VII occupation in that area is something we shall search for in 1973. If there does prove to be such an occupation, then we may have evidence at Godin for two separate small mounds in Period VII.

PERIOD VI

The only Period VI materials recovered since our last report are from the uncontrolled Op. YE. Virgin soil was not reached. Brickly collapse strata containing Period VI plain and painted wares were found below a shallow deposit of Period V date. The latter appears to rest conformably on the former. Further excavations will be undertaken in this area in 1973.

PERIOD V

Period V materials have been recovered in Ops. YE, YW and Z. In Op. YE they probably represent the remains of a single building level — all that is left of a once deeper deposit much destroyed by the modern brick makers. In Ops. T and U, Period V deposits were found underlying Period IV materials and resting on virgin soil. Such evidence as we now have from the several cuttings at the base of the Citadel mound strongly suggests that it was in Period V that the mound grew in size to include the whole of the area covered by the Citadel mound, whereas the Period VI site (or sites) had been very much smaller.

PERIOD IV

Period IV materials were recovered from Ops. T and U and, in the Deep Sounding, from Ops. AO1 and BO1. In the latter area there is further evidence to suggest that the Period III deposit rests unconformably on the eroded upper surface of Period IV.¹⁶ Here the IV deposit was thin (maximum depth 1.50 metres). In BO1 a large "ceremonial" hearth which had been rebuilt and replastered on several occasions was found, unfortunately with its northern edge badly damaged by the erosion which has cut away the north face of the mound. In AO1 a series of small, flimsy walls enclosing hearths, all rather suggestive of some kind of industrial area, were found. Detailed presentation of these structures must await the clearance of area immediately to the south (Ops. A1 and B1). In Ops. T and U, Period IV material rested apparently unconformably on Period V deposits.

No Period IV structures were found in either cut, the deposit, as in Ops. F and P, being a series of trash tip lines sloping downwards from the Citadel mound. It would seem that the Period IV mound was slightly smaller than the mound of Period V.

No pottery was discovered in these operations which differs in any notable way from the pottery of Period IV described in our earlier report.

Further examples are illustrated (Fig. 19), along with a few Period IV small finds.

Period III

STRATIFICATION

Period III materials have been found immediately below the surface of the Citadel mound in Ops. S, R, W and X. In Ops. AA9 and AA10, Period III structures were overlain by a very thin deposit derived from flimsy structures dating to Period II. The great bulk of Period III material, of course, has been recovered from the Deep Sounding, strata 5A to 18A (Fig. 18).

In the Deep Sounding we had completed the clearance of Level III:1 and part of Level III:2A by the time of our last progress report.¹⁷ Since then we have increased the depth of the sounding by between 4 and 5 metres to a total average depth of some 7 metres. Level III:2 proved to have undergone three phases of construction and reconstruction, labeled Levels III:2A, 2B and 2C in descending order. Immediately below these III:2 structures lay the very scrappy and poorly defined remains of buildings which had covered only parts of the area under excavation. Little in the way of an articulate plan could be drawn of this building level, but enough was recovered to indicate that we were certainly not dealing either with a still earlier phase of Level III:2 or with a final phase of Level III:4. Thus these structures were awarded a level number in their own right, Level III:3. In parts of the area under excavation Level III:3 rested immediately on the upper surface of deposits related to Level III:4; in others (see esp. the Master Section, Fig. 18, for Op. A2 and strata 12D to 12L, 14C and 14J) there is clear evidence for abandonment between Levels III:4 and III:3 during which time large quantities of trash and wash derived from elsewhere on the mound accumulated in the area under excavation.

Thus the basic stratigraphic pattern from the end of Level III:4 upward is similar to and a continuation of that which marked the relationship between Levels III:2A and III:1 described in our last report.¹⁸ After the abandonment of Level III:4 only a part of the area under excavation was occupied, and even that occupation appears to have been unsubstantial. The mound, however, was by no means abandoned; Period III occupation continued in areas outside of the limits of the Deep Sounding. It is that occupation, combined with such activity as was taking place within the area excavated (toward the west end of the sounding), which produced

the collapse, wash and trash represented by strata 12D to 12L, 14C and 14J in Op. A2. The area under excavation was then completely reoccupied and the structures of Level III:2C were built (Fig. 22). The structures of this level at the east end of the sounding in Ops. A1, A2, AA1 and AA2 went through an intermediate phase of reconstruction and reorganization labeled Level III:2B (plan not given). Then a major reconstruction took place, labelled Level III:2A (Fig. 23). As described in our earlier report, eventually the structures of Level III:2 were abandoned completely, the Period III occupation in the area of the Deep Sounding was again interrupted, deposits of wash and trash collected over and around the wall stubs of Level III:2A, and only later the structures of Level III:1 were built. Properly speaking, therefore, from the end of Level III:4 upwards we really have recovered only a part of the Period III sequence at Godin Tepe. At a minimum we are missing a major construction level between each of the principal architectural complexes which we have been able to describe. At least one occupation is entirely missing between Level III:1 and III:2, and part of an occupation is missing between Levels III:2 and III:3 and between Levels III:3 and III:4. These very fundamental stratigraphic considerations must be kept in mind when dealing with the materials recovered in terms of either relative or absolute chronology.

From Level III:4 downward the stratigraphic situation changed markedly. There were no longer any major interruptions in the sequence of constructions and reconstructions. For ease of presentation we have continued the practice of giving different building level designations to the architectural remains when structural configurations are so changed as not to be recognizably related to earlier configurations. In fact, however, such distinctions are as arbitrary and heuristic as the division into periods of an historical continuum such as the Renaissance and the High Middle Ages, or the Ubaid and the Early Uruk periods in Mesopotamia. The fact is that Level III:4A is really just a very evolved configuration of the structures first built in Level III:5E. At no point in the sequence was the evolutionary development of the architecture broken by any significant abandonment of the area under excavation. We found this situation difficult to deal with during excavation, and it is no easier to describe after the fact.

What has happened is that we have opened a large enough area, on a part of the mound which was not abandoned for a long enough period of time, that what we have recovered is the stratigraphic record of literally scores of minor rebuildings and structural adjustments such as are typical of any continuously occupied modern Near Eastern village. Over a long period of time these multiple individual rebuildings, combined with the natural trash resulting from people living in these structures, result in the accumulation of a deep archaeological deposit. At first we called this phenomenon "spiral stratigraphy,"¹⁹ for that is exactly the impression you get in tracing any given stratum around the Deep Sounding. For example, we could take the floor, and trash deposit on that floor, which in Op. C1 defined Level III:5B, and trace it south into Op. C2 and then east into Op. B2. The associated structure in Op. B2 was then labelled Level III:5B. A similar stratum associated with the structures of Level III:5B in

Op. B2 was then traced farther east in Op. A2, where it was suddenly found to be associated with structures labeled III:5A, since they were the walls immediately underlying Level III:4B in that operation. If we continued to trace that same stratum, turning north and then heading back west to our starting point in Op. C1, we were likely to find that by the time we arrived back in Op. C1, we were following the stratum that had originally defined the floor of the structures labelled III:4B in that operation, and were by now perhaps as much as a metre or more higher up the section than where we started. We cannot think of a better illustration of the well known truth that all periodization of the historical record is only a useful fiction of analysis.

“Spiral stratigraphy”, however, does not really quite describe the phenomenon. The growth and development of a Near Eastern site cannot even be seen as that regular. Rather, what is happening can only be described as a quite irregular, unpatterned growth of deposition. Reconstructions appear perhaps first in the centre of the area under excavation, then in the east, then in the west. Or perhaps twice to the west, then in the east, then in the centre. There simply is no regular, predictable sequence of events. One must imagine a child who, while building a large square tower out of small, irregular shaped blocks, never manages during the actual construction process to get the top of his tower all on one level.

Several important implications follow from a recognition of “spiral stratigraphy” (we have yet to come up with a better catch-word phrase for the phenomenon). 1) You will only find it if you dig a big enough horizontal area of the site. Obviously, if we had opened a much larger area of Levels III:1 to III:3 we might very well have discovered that these “levels” have the same kind of stratigraphic relationship one to another as do Levels III:5 and III:4. The corollary of this observation is also true: if you put a small enough trench in a mound you will get a distinctly different impression of the stratigraphic relationships of your materials. 2) The observations which led us to distinguish the reconstructions of Levels III:2C, 2B and 2A were simply observations of “spiral stratigraphy” on a miniature scale. 3) Real, chronologically significant breaks in the occupational sequence of a site are often very hard to determine. 4) It will be a difficult thing to clear a *single* building level over a very wide area and be assured that materials recovered at one extreme of that clearance are actually contemporary with materials recovered from the other extreme of the area excavated. 5) It will be some time before we develop recording and descriptive techniques which will allow us to deal effectively with the chronological and cultural implications of materials recovered from such a complicated stratigraphic context. Near Eastern archaeologists are a long way from understanding stratigraphy in anything but frighteningly simplistic terms.

ARCHITECTURE

No articulated structural remains have been recovered from Ops. S, R, W and X. In Ops. AA9 and AA10 we found the stone foundations of a structure consisting of at least three rooms and what may have been a

paved courtyard (Fig. 24). Part of the purpose of a trench in this location was to determine whether or not there was any fortification wall of Period III at the edge of the Citadel mound. At first it seemed that the structure recovered might be some kind of casemate wall, since it is aligned with the edge of the Citadel mound, but the structure does not appear to continue any farther east and west than shown in Fig. 24. A deep trench was extended south over and down the edge of the Citadel mound from Op. AA10, and, though perhaps about half of the total depth of the Period III deposit was sounded, no evidence of any fortification wall was discovered.

An unburied body was found in Op. AA9 in the Period III deposit. Burial 1 of Op. AA9 was in st. 4 on a surface associated with the Period III structures. The body lay in the northeast corner of the operation, head to the south and torso and legs lying almost parallel with the east balk section, and the body was close enough to the balk that had it been a burial such evidence would have been present in the section. The body was supine, with the legs drawn up so that the knees stuck straight up. The knees themselves had been chopped off in ancient times during the laying of the floor of the Period II structure of strata 2 and 3 (Fig. 43). Both arms were across the chest, with the left hand at the throat and the right hand at the left elbow. There were no objects associated with the body other than a bronze arrow head which was found still imbedded in the 6th, 7th and 8th thoracic vertebrae. The arrow had entered the body on a descending arc, nipped the 6th thoracic vertebrae, cut through the 7th, severed the spinal chord between the 7th and 8th and cut the ventral edge of the 8th thoracic vertebra (Fig. 34, No. 1; Pl. XII). There was no other evidence of violence in the area. How the body came to this location, how it was buried in the debris of wall collapse and wash derived from Period III structures and what larger events might be associated with the shooting remain complete mysteries. One would suppose that the shooting and death are in some way related to the final abandonment of the Period III occupation, but nowhere else is there evidence that the abandonment involved violence.

It is not yet possible to present in detail all of the several building levels recovered from the Deep Sounding. Thus the discussion here is confined to one or two characteristic phases from each of the main building levels defined, excepting Level III:3, which is not discussed at all.

Level III:2: The earliest phase, Level III:2C reveals the remains of perhaps four separate structures (Fig. 22). Those in the west half of the area excavated are discussed below under Level III:2A. Here we are interested only in the rather large structure falling almost entirely in Ops. A1, A2, AA1 and AA2. This building, the final phase of which was in part uncovered in 1967, is described in our earlier report. In this its earliest configuration we see that it was almost a monumental structure. Area 6 is outside the building; perhaps the end of a street. To the east is the grand entrance to the building. After crossing a stone paved threshold, one entered room 1, a hall or corridor with benches against the north and

south walls. These well made, mud-plastered benches had plastered arm rests at either end, giving rather the effect of large sofas or chesterfields (Pl. XIII). The corridor led on to the east out of the area excavated. One could, however, also exit to the north, stepping down into room 2. This was a large, apparently roofed room, with a rather curious central hearth (Pl. XIV). The hearth itself consisted of a square pottery tray with high sides, resting on the ground. Around at least three, and we may assume four, sides of this tray ran a low plastered mud brick bench on which people could sit to warm themselves at the fire. One is tempted to suggest that this complex of hearth and bench functioned much like a modern Iranian *kūrsī*. The ceramic hearth performed the function of the modern metal *manqal*; a large quilt would be held up well above the hearth by some kind of a wooden or metal frame, and the people would sit around the fire on the bench with the quilt snug up under the arm pits. Today with such a rig one can keep a dozen or more people quite warm all day on a handful of charcoal.

Rooms 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 remained unaltered through all phases of Level III:2 and have already been described.²⁰ Rooms 11 and 12, however, were only excavated in 1969. These two rooms may be part of a separate structure. One could, of course, argue the same way in regard to rooms 8 and 9. Perhaps it is most logical to see the building with the grand entrance and the large room with the hearth as a single structure belonging to a person of unusual means or rank, and rooms 11 and 12 and 8 and 9 as very small and by comparison very modest separate houses. It is regrettable that the north end of room 12 in Level III:2C was destroyed by erosion and later constructions. Area 13 is almost certainly outside any structure.

In Level III:2B the "monumental" house underwent some alterations. By Level III:2A it was no longer so impressive and the whole room and entrance arrangement on the east had been markedly changed (Fig. 23). The west side of the building remained unaltered in Level III:2B, but by Level III:2A it had undergone some reconstruction. Room 12 (in III:2A room 15) was much smaller, and no longer had a stone pavement, and the doorway to the west was blocked. A large grain storage bin had been added in the northeast corner of room 11 (in III:2A room 16).

Turning to the western half of the Deep Sounding and Ops. B1, B2, B3, C1, C2 and C3 we find that the structural remains are best discussed in terms of Level III:2A (Fig. 23). There were only two constructional phases in this area; nothing was found which could be specifically correlated with the Level III:2B changes in the east half of the sounding. Variations between the two III:2C and III:2A phases involve only relatively minor alterations in wall configurations, some widening and strengthening of walls, and changes in some of the minor features on floors.

Here in Level III:2A we have the remains of at least three and perhaps four houses. Rooms 18 and 19 probably define one house. The entrance to the house was from the east from the unexcavated area of square A3. Just to the right of the door before one entered were two clay grain storage bins. A bench was in the northeast corner of room 19. A doorway

to the north gave access to room 18, which was large and may possibly have had a single wooden column standing on a flat stone base to support the roof. A large patch of stone pavement ran up against the west wall. Low benches fronted parts of the north and east walls, which had been considerably rebuilt and strengthened since Level III:2C. Built into the wall in the northwest corner of the room was a square mud plastered, storage bin.

Rooms 20 and 21 may have been parts of a second house, most of which lay to the south beyond the area excavated. Two typical Period III clay grain storage bins were found in room 21 against the north wall. Rooms 22 and 24, and perhaps rooms 23 and 25 as well, formed another house. Certainly rooms 22 and 24 describe a constructional unit and, more important, are most interesting in terms of the several features found in them. Two distinct hearth areas were found in room 22. The doorway between rooms 22 and 24, probably at one time wider than it appears in Level III:2A, was paved with stones. Beginning in the doorway and running north along the west face of the long east wall was a rather irregularly shaped low bench in which, in room 24, was a raised ceramic hearth. Another large hearth area lay at the north end of the bench. The whole of this area was much burned and covered with an ash deposit (note the large ash deposit labelled stratum 8M in the Master Section, Fig. 18).

Two large, well preserved clay grain storage bins were set against the north wall of room 24 (Pl. XV). Just to the west of these bins, cut back in part into the north wall, was another raised hearth. In front of the bins, sunk in the floor of the room, was another hearth, and just to the south-east of it was a large but shallow hole in the floor. Again the area was heavily burned and covered with much ash. Immediately west of the circular floor hearth was a pair of walls that looked very much as though they define some kind of elaborate entrance to a room to the east beyond the excavated area. Room 23, which could have been part of this complex entered from the east, also contained a bench and a hearth. Room 25 may have been a part of the small building, again entered from the east. It is probably not associated with room 24 since the stone foundations uncovered in Level III:2C showed that it did not share a party wall with room 24. A hearth lay in the southeast corner of room 25, there was a circular hearth sunk in the floor in the centre of the room, with a pot set in the floor nearby and a patch of stone pavement against the south wall.

The hearths in rooms 22, 23 and 25 can easily be explained in terms of the winter climate of central western Iran. Another explanation must be sought, however, for the complex of hearths in room 24. One suspects we are here dealing with some kind of industrial activity, most probably bread making on a fairly grand scale, since we have two large grain storage bins associated with no less than four separate hearths. Perhaps this is some kind of a baker's shop serving several households or even a sizable segment of the whole village.

Room 29, which was floored with a stone pavement over a large area, had a hearth against the south wall and large pot sunk in the floor, and was almost certainly part of still another complex of rooms to the west and north.

Level III:4: Only the uppermost configuration of this level is discussed here, *Level III:4A* (Fig. 21). The dominant feature in the eastern part of the Deep Sounding in this level is the street, "Avenue Road" or area 1, running at an angle across the southeast corner of the area excavated (Pl. XVI). This street is a major connecting link between the architecture of *Level III:4* and that of the several stages of *Level III:5*, for it remained in use throughout all of those building phases. It was the area which filled with wash and trash during the occupation of *Level III:3* and only ceased to function as a street in *Level III:2*, though even then the memory of it may have lingered in the alignment of the corridor entrance of the "monumental" structure of that level.

Four passages go north off "Avenue Road". Starting at the east side of the Deep Sounding, two thresholds in stone lead from a jog or widening in the street into rooms 2 and 3. The latter room, with parts of its floor paved in stone and a rather odd niche in its north wall, must be part of a larger structure to the east which remains unexcavated. Room 2, with two benches and patches of stone paved floor, is hard to see as an entity unto itself, and may have functioned as some kind of a small guard room oriented to the entrance into the house of which room 3 is a part. Of room 4 we know nothing sensible as yet.

Area 6 is another street, a small alleyway paved in stone sloping up from "Avenue Road" to a flight of three stone steps leading into room 5, which could have been a one room house (Pl. XVII). A clay grain storage bin stands against the west wall. A low bench in the northwest corner of the room abuts a raised rectangular storage bin also against the west wall. At the east end of the bench, backed against a small wall stub, is a hearth. Another bench which ran along the east wall has been badly damaged by a large pit cut from later levels.

Immediately to the west of room 5 and area 6 is perhaps one of the more interesting structural complexes yet recovered from Period III (Pl. XVIII). Area 7 is a paved terrace standing above the level of "Avenue Road", defined on its south side by a stone retaining wall and on its west side by a stone and mud brick retaining wall. There was no evidence for any free-standing wall along the south or west sides of area 7. Area 15 is another alleyway, again as in the case of area 6 paved with stone and leading up to the north to a flight of three steps up into area 14. This latter area probably should also be seen as a street, or rather as a widening at the end of the area 15 alleyway, off of which are two doorways, one leading to area 24, the other to area 10. There is some evidence to suggest that area 10 was an open courtyard. It is also paved with flat stone over much of its surface. In the northwest corner of the courtyard is a very small room, the doorway of which is partially blocked by a large pot set in the surface. Through the room runs a drain, the terminus of which lies somewhere to the north and is eroded away. One is tempted, of course, to see this room as an outhouse or privy; it is in the same location in the courtyard as are privies in Near Eastern village houses today.

There are two ways out of courtyard 10 to the south. One, at the east side of the area, leads down five stone steps to an alleyway which even-

tually reaches the stone paved terrace, area 7 described above. The other leads across a fairly level threshold into room 9, which is elaborately paved with stone. From room 9 a sloping ramp-like pavement leads farther south into room 8. Two exits lead out of room 8; one west onto the stairs in area 15, the other east into the alleyway leading to area 7. In a large niche in the north wall of room 8 is a three-level, waist-high platform, lowest at the west end.

All of the walls of room 8 have been burned brick-red by a fierce conflagration which had destroyed the room. The red debris of this fire covered the whole of the northwest quadrant of Op. A2, and at first led us to expect a major burned level over a much wider area (in places the burned deposit was over 1.50 metres deep). Not so. The burning was confined almost entirely to room 8 and was associated with some special activity conducted there, or with some special material stored there. The fire was certainly a disaster, but was contained and localized. Eventually a detailed analysis of the small finds of this complex of rooms may give some explanation of the special use to which it was put. As a start for speculation, one is tempted to see it as some kind of shop.

It is not hard to visualize a fat merchant sitting on the platform of area 7 under a cloth or canvas shade selling his wares to the public passing along "Avenue Road". His stock of goods is perhaps stored in room 8, or his assistant is there manufacturing whatever is being sold out front. Behind is an open courtyard where goods could be received and, in clement weather, also stored. Room 13 might be nothing more than a corridor of some kind leading to a complex of rooms now lost down the north face of the Citadel mound which perhaps was our merchant's private living quarters.

The separate entrance from the alleyway of area 14 into room 24 suggests that rooms 24, 25 and 26 form a distinct establishment. Room 24 has a complex hearth in the northwest corner. It leads to room 26, which is here much smaller than it was in Level III:4B. Room 26 has a bench against the west wall, a bench projecting into the room from the east wall, and north of the latter feature a very complex series of hearths, some raised and some at floor level. Room 25 was difficult to define thanks to later erosion, and we have no idea whether it was really part of the same building as rooms 24 and 26.

Areas 17 and 19 do not seem to make a great deal of sense. Room 17 might be a very small shop or store room. Area 18 cannot be anything other than a wide gap between two walls constructed at different times.

Area 19 was an afterthought carved out of a once larger area 14 by the construction of the little curtain wall which defines it on the north side.

Room 22 and 23 define another house. Entrance was gained to the complex from room (area?) 20 to the south. Room 21 could belong to this complex or to another house to the south beyond the area excavated. Room 22 had patches of stone pavement on the floor, two holes in the floor perhaps for holding pots, and a hearth against the south wall. At some point in the life of the structure the doorway between rooms 22 and 23 was blocked, making access to the latter possible only from the roof or the second floor.

The floor of room 23 was carefully paved with stone, and a line of stones against the west wall may have originally been a foundation for a mud plaster bench which was destroyed before excavation. On the pavement of this room, crushed flat by the heavy rubble debris which filled the room to a height of almost 2 metres, was the skeleton of a man perfectly preserved except that the whole of his right leg and half of his pelvis were missing. (Pl. XIX). No fragments of the missing bones were found in the debris. A crushed body, the rubble nature of the debris, the heights to which the walls in this area were preserved and the quantities of complete but smashed pottery vessels found all suggest that some kind of violent destruction was involved in the final abandonment of Level III:4A. It could have been another earthquake similar to the one postulated as having destroyed Level III:2A,²¹ and such an explanation might also provide us with a cause for the violent fire in, and the abandonment of, room 8.

Rooms 29 and 30 form another house, with the entrance again to the south. Area 31 may be nothing more than a space between walls or it may be a small room of another structure. A large pit (Master Section, Fig. 18, Ops. C2 and B2, st. 11H) sunk from later levels destroyed much in this area. A rather elaborate two-stepped mud brick bench or platform ran along part of the east wall of room 30. At the south end of the platform was a raised mud brick counter-like structure in which were two rather deep holes of uncertain function. A good deal of the east wall of the room had been either intentionally cut or accidentally worn away, creating a curved niche at the back of the platform. To the north, just in front of the doorway into room 29, a small curtain wall projected westward into the room and defined the south side of a hearth. At some point while this platform and hearth were still in use the doorway between rooms 30 and 29 was blocked with mud bricks. In room 29 two hearths were built along the east wall against the blocking. An irregular low bench ran along the south wall, against which was another hearth. Along the west wall was a raised platform or counter at the south end of which was a large rectangular bin (Pl. XX). Once again we seem to have evidence for activities more elaborate and complex than what we might expect to be associated with a simple domestic structure.

Room 32 was part of a structure most of which lay to the south and west beyond the excavated area. No direct communication existed at this level between rooms 30, 32 and 33. Against the north wall of room 32 was a very elaborate hearth and low platform which had undergone several rebuildings and alterations in shape during the lifetime of Level III:4 (Pl. XXI). Patches of stone pavement were found in the northeast corner of the room. Room 33 was part of a complex the remainder of which lay to the west outside our sounding. Once again the number of hearths suggest some unusual function. There was an elaborate hearth in the northeast corner, a large open hearth area against the east wall, a small hearth in the southeast corner which had eaten deeply into the walling, a large hearth area against the south wall which had also done much damage to the wall, and a still larger hearth area against the south wall along the balk. A small patch of stone pavement lay just east of that hearth. Large

amounts of ash and burned earth were in the deposit filling the room and resting on the floors.

Any detailed discussion now of rooms 27, 28 and 34 would be premature. Suffice it to say that the structural and stratigraphic history of this area is very complex. The unusually thick walls are the results of: 1) an unwillingness on the part of the builders to ever use a party wall, and 2) several rebuildings, each of which resulted in a widening and strengthening of the original structure. One might even wonder whether successive builders were specifically planning for protection against earthquakes. The wall between rooms 28 and 34 is particularly interesting in this regard. There are actually three separate walls involved. All had stone foundations. The western and centre walls were built first and were at least in part contemporary. There was a gap between them which was tightly packed with small river cobbles. The walls and packing were preserved to a height of just under 2 metres. An explanation for the stones is that they provided a good drainage channel for water running off the roofs of the two structures and prevented erosion of the wall faces. Late in the life of the structures involved, the easternmost wall was built against the centre wall creating a still more massive block of walling and sharply reducing the size of room 28. The wall between rooms 33 and 34 was also a double, non-party wall.

In sum, Level III:4A is architecturally rather unusual and, in several respects, often something more than a collection of simple peasant village houses. The only general pattern to the architectural layout that strikes one immediately is a preference for two-room buildings with the rooms one behind the other: e.g. rooms 8 and 9, 22 and 23, 30 and 29. The pattern is not invariable, however, since it would seem that room 5 represents a single structural unit.

Level III:5: Altogether at least five separate building phases of Level III:5 have been defined. Only one of these, the second from the bottom, Level III:5D, is discussed here (Fig. 20). In Level III:5D we are sufficiently removed in time from Level III:4A that there is little obvious relationship between this level and the one just discussed in detail. Were we in a position, however, to present the whole sequence of rebuildings in Level III:5 and the earliest configuration of Level III:4 (III:4B), a direct architectural development from the one to the other would be apparent. The one major feature that does link Level III:5D to Level III:4A is "Avenue Road" cutting across the southeast corner of the Deep Sounding. This is area 1 on the III:5D plan. Throughout Level III:5 and in Level III:4 there were houses or a house which fronted on this street.

At the west end of the sounding in Ops. C1 and C2 we have in Level III:5D a complex of rooms that seems to belong to a very large structure, most of which is farther to the west beyond the area excavated. Area 24 could have been a courtyard; the deposit was enigmatic on this point. Rooms 25 and 26 were small rooms of uncertain function. In the northeast corner of area 24, along its east wall, was a bench-like structure with two distinct units divided by a small partition. There was some evidence

of burning in the area, but not enough to suggest that the bench had actually been used as a raised hearth. The north wall of this complex was actually two walls built against each other making a single wall of sufficient width to suggest that it might have originally had a defensive function.

Part of this wall continued east and formed the northern limits of area 23, which could also have been unroofed. Only small patches of good floor surface were found, and a large mass of semi-articulated brick work and debris, typical of the kind of material that accumulates in open occupied areas, was found in the center of the space. A bench ran along part of the north wall, around the northeast corner and along the east wall. A small mud brick bin was built against the face of the east wall, and farther south along the same wall was another bench. Room 22 may have belonged to the same structure. The history of the several rebuildings in this area, particularly those associated with the north-south wall separating areas 23 and 24, suggests that despite the common north wall these two areas were parts of separate structural complexes.

In somewhat modified form the massive north wall of areas 24 and 23 continued into the eastern half of the Deep Sounding. North of that wall in Ops. B1, BO1, A1 and AO1 sufficient evidence of wall stubs and partial rooms was recovered to indicate that there was once a complex of structures in this area. Thus if this north wall had ever performed a defensive function it could have done so only in Op. C2 and further to the east.

It is tempting to see most of the rooms in the east half of the sounding as part of a single building complex. Areas 21 and 7 were almost certainly both open to the air, the former perhaps being little more than an open square at the west end of "Avenue Road," the latter the courtyard of a house. Room 12 can be interpreted best as an entrance hall leading from the street into the inner courtyard. Rooms 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 would be living rooms. Room 8 is of particular interest for what was found in it: a total of nine pottery vessels smashed or whole on and in the floor and two large quern fragments on the floor (Pl. XXII). Room 15, with its hearth, and rooms 16 and 20 all open off of the same courtyard. Room 20 has a stone paved floor and a bench against the south wall. We do not know how access was gained to room 19, or, indeed, whether any such space was large enough to have functioned as a proper room. Both rooms 6 and 17 could have been part of this same complex (they were in another building phase). Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5 were, on the other hand, almost certainly parts of another structural complex which lay to the east beyond the area excavated.

Looking to the future, our evidence indicates that: 1) there is at least one lower phase of Level III:5, III:5E, which remains to be completely cleared; 2) there is at least one further building level below that in Period III which may prove to be Level III:5F, but could be Level III:6; and 3) in the southern third of the Deep Sounding there may be yet a third level of Period III date, for a small test pit in Op. A2 showed that the Period III deposit was much deeper there than at the north edge of the Deep Sounding.

POTTERY AND SMALL FINDS

The typology for the Period III pottery presented in our earlier report is still valid and nothing need be added here. We have continued to keep complete sherd counts on all pottery found in Ops. A1, A2, AA1 and AA2, but have been forced to count only diagnostic sherds from other operations. The statistics from these counts are still being assembled and manipulated, and are not available for publication at this time. We are also as yet unable to offer any firm, publishable suggestions for how the Period III ceramic sequence might profitably be sub-divided typologically. Suffice it to remark now that: 1) such sub-divisions certainly are emerging from our records and analysis; 2) we have yet to be able to duplicate the typological sequence worked out for Tepe Giyan, though there is some evidence from Godin III to suggest that vessels painted in the Giyan II style appear only in the upper strata of the Period III deposit;²² 3) painted Coarse Ware and red-slipped varieties of both Coarse and Common Ware are strikingly less common in the earlier strata of Period III; and 4) in the lowest strata of Period III thus excavated a painted ware appears which is noticeably different from that found in the upper levels, and which cannot easily be paralleled in the ceramics from Tepe Giyan: e.g. Fig. 29, Nos. 5 and 6. This pottery is, however, both stylistically and technically related to the later Godin III painted wares.

A selection of the numerous small finds from Period III is presented in Figures 33 to 36.

Period II

STRATIFICATION

Very little new information has come to hand about the stratigraphic relationship of Periods II and III, since in 1969 and 1971 in most of our work on the Period II structure we never went below the Period II deposit. In the excavation of Level III:2A in Ops. B3 and C3, which involved digging through the floor of the large columned hall, we were able to confirm that the cutting made in Period II times to create a large level surface for the columned hall had, in fact, completely destroyed the remains of Level III:1 in this area and indeed had somewhat disturbed the Level III:2A deposit. Thus once again the actual stratigraphic articulation of Period II and III was destroyed by the Period II builders.

We have confirmed that there are two distinct stratigraphic phases to the central section of the Period II building; we suspected this to be the case at the time of our last report.²³ We know now, however, that the entire building had a fairly complicated history and was not planned, laid out and built as a whole. Since the evidence for that history is as much architectural as it is stratigraphic, it is discussed below along with the architectural description.

In terms of the actual placement of the building, the evidence is now conclusive that the Period II settlers were faced with the problem of putting their structure on a mound which already conformed to the shape of Godin Tepe as we found it prior to excavation. That is to say, the Upper Citadel was formed in Period III times and is not only the result of the debris and collapse of the Period II fortified manor house. On both the east-west and the north-south axis the Period II builders were forced to cut away Period III deposits in order to create level surfaces on which to build (Figs. 38 and 39). It is also now stratigraphically clear that the principal period of erosion along the north face of the Citadel Mound occurred between the Period III and Period II occupations. The Period II fortification, therefore, was specifically set so as to stand at the steep edge of a high mound which already stood 20 or more metres above the river bed.

ARCHITECTURE

Dealing with the west end of the fortified manor house first, we have discovered that the west wall of the large columned hall was once the west wall of the entire structure and that there was a tower (tower 13) at the northwest corner of the building entered by a doorway leading off of the columned hall (Fig. 37 and Pl. XXII). The north fortification wall between towers 5 and 13 has two constructional phases, as suggested in our earlier report. In its original configuration it was of regular width and undoubtedly had regularly spaced recesses and buttresses along its face. Later, perhaps at the same time that the small columned hall was constructed to the west, the wall was widened by an irregular width of brick facing which masked the original junction of tower 13 and the wall, and blocked two of the arrow slots and one of the recesses in the east wall of tower 13. The line of the original fortification wall is the dotted line shown in Fig. 37.

Also at the later date the smaller columned hall was added west of the large hall. This columned hall has not been completely cleared of debris, since the deposit is deep and apparently sterile. Enough of the floor has been exposed, however, to reveal two unshaped stone column bases and to permit the reconstruction of a plan of two rows of four columns. The room had plastered mud brick benches on at least three sides. The break in the bench against the east wall is unexplained. Tower 15 was discovered at the northwest corner of the building. It was entered from the columned hall. The north and west faces of this tower, and the west face of the west wall of the small columned hall, were very poorly preserved. Excavation was possible only with brushes. The relationship of this wall to the lower Period III deposit was such as to make it certain that the Period II building never extended farther to the west. The east face of tower 15 shows buttresses, recesses and arrow slots of the expected type, and we may assume a similar configuration for its north and west faces and probably for the west face of the west wall of the small columned hall. Similar buttresses and recesses once extended along the west face of the west wall of the large columned hall when it was the outside wall of the building. The filling in of those recesses apparently also involved some other alterations to that

wall which perhaps in part explain how the odd column base in the north-west corner of the large columned hall excavated in 1967 came to be covered over with the brick-work of this wall.²⁴ The southern limits of the small columned hall, like those of the larger hall to the east, are eroded away and even careful brush work has failed to reveal structural remains that can be articulated into a meaningful plan.

Turning east from the large columned hall we come first to area 7, 8, 6 and 3. The several features in this area, some of which were described in our last report, may very possibly not be part of the original Period II structure. There is some evidence to suggest that this large rectangular area was originally another columned room. Only excavations in 1973 in the centre of this area, as yet untouched, can provide the data needed to support this suggestion. In the meantime, it is probably better to leave open the possibility that the features of this area are chronologically related to the "squatter's occupation" of the fortified manor house discussed in greater detail below. In any case, in its main outline this rectangular area was part of the original Period II construction and is contemporary with the large columned hall (Fig. 40, Stage 1). The east wall of this area originally had buttresses, recesses and arrow slots, some of which were filled in with laid brick when additions to the structure were made to the east. The south wall also had buttresses and recesses, and, we may assume, arrow slots, though the wall was not preserved to a height sufficient for us to be certain on the latter point. The north wall between towers 4 and 5 was originally published without recesses and buttresses, and we tended to associate the one recess that is shown on the earlier published plan with an Islamic burial that had cut into the wall at that point.²⁵ The wall was destroyed in 1967 in the opening of the Deep Sounding. When later excavations proved that it was the standard pattern for all outside walls of the Period II fortification to have buttresses, recesses and arrow slots, we were able to return to the original field notes which dealt with the section of wall between towers 4 and 5 and find evidence of problems and anomalies which indicated that we had chopped through the buttresses in the original excavation. On this "textual" evidence we have felt it permissible to reconstruct the wall as shown in the new plan.

The large columned hall and the rectangular area fronted by towers 4 and 5 was the original Period II construction. The first addition to the east onto this core building was the north bank of magazines, rooms 19 to 24 and 26 (Fig. 40, Stage 2). It was our discovery in 1967 of a small segment of this addition which led us to postulate an earlier phase of the Period II structure.²⁶ We now know, of course, that in fact it was a later phase. The main north fortification wall between towers 4 and 17 was built on a slightly different alignment than the segment between towers 4 and 5. Again we have regular buttresses, recesses and arrow slots (Pl. XXIV). Tower 17, the inner room of which remains unexcavated, was built on a slightly curving socle, and, as had towers 4 and 5, showed clear evidence of collapse and rebuilding (Pl. XXV). The stone packing around the front or north edge of the tower appears to be secondary, and the rebuilding is on a different alignment from the original walls of the tower

(Pl. XXVI). At the time this wing was added to the building, strong fortification was still very much a requirement of the builders. There is stratigraphic and structural evidence from along the north face of this section of walling which suggests, however, that the military aspects of our building became less and less important.

In time occupational trash and architectural debris accumulated against the north face of the fortification wall. Eventually the entire socle was covered and the debris reached part way up the actual wall, blocking the lower sections of the arrow slots. In due time the wall was replastered. The accumulated deposit was not cleared away from the base of the wall, and the new plaster was simply spread over such face of the wall as was exposed. A second stage of accumulation then began. By the time a second coating of plaster was applied, the debris had in places accumulated to the point where several of the arrow slots were blocked for over half their length. Yet again the debris was not cleared away, and the plaster was applied to such wall face as was still exposed (Pl. XXVIII). Surely if the ruler in residence had still been seriously concerned with matters of defence, he would have taken the time and energy to have the debris cleared away from in front of the wall and the fortification restored to its original state of military effectiveness.

Rooms 19 to 24 of this addition, all reached from the long corridor, room 26, may not have been part of the original construction. One should note that all internal walls are unbonded and that several of the walls separating the rooms are built so that they block arrow slots. On the other hand, the arrow slots may have been simply built one to each recess and buttress regardless of what was planned for the inside of the building, on the theory that even an unusable arrow slot looks threatening to an attacking enemy.

These six rooms are magazines or large store rooms. There is some evidence that originally they were not closed at the corridor end. The small curtain wall across the south end of room 19 is perhaps a secondary addition, and room 23 and 24 may yet prove to have had no south walls at all. In the case of room 21 the small doorway which gave access from the corridor was preserved to above its lintel (Pl. XXVIII). The lintel was made from two large rectangular bricks simply propped against each other to form a pointed arch. The doorway itself was worn smooth on both sides and on the threshold from people (or animals) brushing against it as they passed to and fro, and was impractically small. A normal sized man had to stoop and almost double himself up to pass through, and then could do so only by putting one leg through the doorway sideways as though going through a window. This suggests that the function of these rooms was such that it was not necessary for people to pass in and out of them with any ease or regularity.

The rooms themselves have so far proved sterile of any materials associated with the actual occupation of the building; rooms 23 and 24 have yet to be emptied to floor level. Normally one would expect to find large pithoi in such store rooms. Given the absence of any such vessels and the unusual size of the doorways, it is tempting to wonder if we do not here

have something more like grain storage bins than a regular magazine. The doorways to some of the rooms give the impression of entrances to coal bins or silos. Perhaps grain was stored here with the whole room actually acting as the container. Equally possible, items which were not needed very often and which were all taken away at the time the building was peacefully abandoned, (e.g. weapons) could also have been stored here.

Buttresses, recesses and arrow slots are found on the outer faces of both the east and south walls of this wing, indicating once again that for a while at least these were outside walls. In due time a second bank of six magazines or store rooms was added to the south (Fig. 40, Stage 3; Pl. XXIX). Room 27 must have actually functioned primarily as a corridor or hallway connecting the north bank of magazines with the central wing of the structure and with tower 34. Rooms 28 to 32 were store rooms. Room 28 had, however, been used in part as some kind of habitation room. A small curtain wall projected from its east wall giving a little protection to a hearth area on the floor, and a complete vessel and fragments of other vessels were found in the immediate area of the hearth. Tower 34 had a straight wall on the west side and a curving wall to the south and east. Once again we know that the south and west walls of this complex of rooms were outside fortification walls, for they had buttresses, recesses and arrow slots (assumed for the west wall since it was preserved only to a height which would have been below the base of any arrow slots). There may have originally been a tower at the southeast corner of this addition. Evidence for such, however, was thoroughly destroyed when the very massive fortification tower enclosing rooms 36 and 37 was added at a later date. This is much the most impressive of all the towers on the building, for its south wall is 4 metres thick (Pl. XXX). This suggests that the tower was unusually high, perhaps projecting well above the highest part of the building and functioning as a watch tower.

By this time our building had developed in a rather pragmatic way, growing along the curving steep north edge of the Upper Citadel mound. Apparently it now seemed logical to fill in the centre section between the south bank of magazines and the large columned hall (Fig. 4, Stage 4). Right angles and straight walls were, however, out of the question given the existing structure. This, combined with the fact that the walls in this area are very poorly preserved and that the whole was much chopped up by a later "squatter occupation", has meant that this wing is not as intelligible as one would like and may not become so even when excavations are completed. The following features are reasonably clear at this time (Figs. 42 and 37). Room 39 was a long corridor linking the south bank of magazines with this south central wing and, ultimately, with the north central wing as well. Room 43 was a ramp which sloped up gently to the north to a landing which led into area 44. Another means of access to the same area was up a flight of stairs in area 42 (Pl. XXXI). The whole of area 44 was probably a large landing of some kind from which one could go north into area 3 or on up a further flight of stairs to the second storey of the building. All of the structures in area 44 and the walling east of the stairs and west of room 43 were set on a massive stone foundation. This

would seem to be the foundation for a complicated stair system to the second floor. No other obvious function explains satisfactorily the massiveness of the whole construction.²⁷ In area 46 we have some evidence for three and perhaps four mud brick column bases and what appears to be an elaborate Period II hearth against one wall. Rooms 41 and 40 were also part of the south central wing of the main Period II structure. The wall defining the southern limits of this south-central wing was also part of the Phase 4 building. It is interesting, in the light of the clear evidence in the debris and plastering of the north fortification suggesting an eventual decline in the military function of the building, to observe that this south wall has no recesses or buttresses and, in width and construction style, is much the weakest outside wall of the structure.

The remaining features planned in this area are all related to Stage 5 of the building, the "squatter occupation" (Figs. 41, 42 and 37). At some point fairly soon after the fortified manor house had been abandoned by the resident "khan", parts of the structure were taken over, modified, and used for purposes which one suspects were more mundane. Changes made in the ground plan included: 1) blocking the doorway between corridor 39 and room 27; 2) blocking the west end of corridor 39; 3) blocking the ramp in area 43 at top and bottom and eventually filling it in solidly with brick and rubble; 4) blocking the stairway in area 42; 5) blocking the doorway between the north and south central wings; 6) constructing small curtain walls in the doorway of room 40; 7) changing one of the recesses in the east wall of room 40 into what appears to be a manger (one suspects that in the "squatter occupation" room 40 was used for an animal pen); 8) building some rather strange and flimsy stone walls in area 45 (Pl. XXXII); 9) putting a hearth in the northwest corner of area 44 (Pl. XXXIII); and 10) actually digging out the centre of the original west wall of room 45 to make two tiny little rooms, in one of which there was some evidence for a hearth. As noted above, the flimsy walls in areas 3, 6, 7 and 8 may yet prove also to be part of the "squatter occupation".

Clearly not "squatter" additions are the two segments of walling at the extreme east end of the building, which are not yet completely excavated. At some point in the structure's history the north fortification wall was extended still farther to the east, and room 33 was added. Chronologically, given the way in which its walls mask buttresses and arrow slots, it would appear that room 33 was added after the south bank of magazines had been in use for a time. Area 25 must at one time have been closed in, but we have yet to locate any north-south wall to the east. Further excavations will be conducted in this area in 1973 as well as in the unexcavated segment to the west of area 46.

Thus, in summary, the structural and stratigraphic history of the Period II fortified manor house is as follows. First the large columned hall and the rectangular area to the east were constructed. Second to be built was the north bank of magazines. Then came the south bank of magazines. A fourth stage was the south-centre wing. The fifth stage was the "squatter occupation". The additions of the small columned hall, the wall between areas 18 and 25, room 33 and the large tower defining rooms 36 and 37

cannot be correlated with these major stages in the growth of the structure except that we can say that room 33 and the massive south-eastern watch tower were added after the south bank of magazines had been in use for a while.

Certain more general and perhaps more speculative conclusions can be deduced from these architectural and stratigraphic facts. First, there is good evidence to suggest that the building was used for some little time before it was peacefully abandoned and turned over to the squatters. Its complex history and the considerable accumulation of trash against the fortification wall between towers 4 and 17 support this contention. Second, over time the owner of the building, who was probably a local "khan" or prince of some stature, grew in both political power and wealth. He seemed to find it necessary to increase significantly his storage space on at least two occasions, as well as to add the small columned hall to the public part of his palace. Third, Stages 1 to 3 of the construction and the addition of the small columned hall, the south-east corner watch tower and room 33 all are events which took place in a period when defence and military considerations were of importance. In time, however, those considerations either became less important or perhaps faded entirely, the existing fortifications were allowed to fall into disrepair from a military point of view, and construction Stage 4 was built with little concern for problems of defence.

In all areas on the Citadel mound save one, our excavations have shown Period III remains immediately below the present surface of the site. In Op. AA9, however, we did uncover some very fragmentary and flimsy wall remains that appear to date to Period II. These are the only architectural elements dated to Period II off the Upper Citadel mound. The deposit was quite shallow and at times it was difficult to distinguish with certainty between Period II and Period III walls. Some parts of the stone wall foundations and probably all of the mud brick walls are Period II. At best we can say that in Period II there were in this area some structural features which could have been either a simple house(s) or animal pens. We have, of course, no way of knowing whether these structures are contemporary with the main occupation of the fortified manor house or with the "squatter occupation".

POTTERY AND SMALL FINDS

The fortified manor house of Period II was swept clean before it was abandoned and very few small finds or complete pottery vessels have been recovered. The great mass of the sherds in the period II debris are, of course, of Period III date since they come from the decayed Period II bricks which were made of earth dug from earlier levels. Several large deposits of Period II pottery in prime context, taken together with material carefully isolated on floors, have nevertheless permitted us to develop what is probably a fairly characteristic assemblage of Period II pottery.²⁸ The great bulk of this material must date to the latest phase of the building's occupation, and materials from the areas disturbed by the "squatters" must be taken as dating from their occupation. Thus, despite the fact that we are able to reconstruct the fairly complicated architectural history for

the building, we shall probably remain unable to document that history in ceramics.

It must be assumed that the pottery recovered represents a *terminus ante quem* when it comes to dating the primary occupation of this building.

The description of ware and varieties given for Period II pottery in our earlier report is still valid and essentially unchanged. Our analysis of shape types, however, has progressed considerably, though no attempt is made here to present a full range of the shapes known. The pottery illustrated in Figs. 44 to 49 represents an unsystematic selection of shape types illustrative of the three major shape categories recovered: jars, pots and bowls. In general the assemblage can be characterized as having a great many different shapes, with varieties of bowls most common. We do not think our individual shape types are particularly subtle — at least we like to consider ourselves “lumpers” rather than “splitters” and we have found our classification easy to teach quickly to students — yet we have isolated well over a hundred different bowl shapes alone. Pots and jars appear to be found in far fewer varieties, but still there are a good many individual shapes. In making comparisons with other assemblages known to be generally in the same time range — e.g., segments of the Nush-i Jan and Baba Jan assemblages²⁹ — it is at once clear that, while Godin II yields at least some examples of almost every ceramic shape in those collections they in turn lack literally scores of the shapes that are well known at Godin in Period II. Such observations may have chronological significance, but we are more inclined for the moment to think that they represent functional differences amongst the three sites.

Small finds (Fig. 50) include: a fragment of a limestone bowl, iron points, an iron sickle blade, a bone arrow (?) head, bone spatulas, a bronze or copper fibula, and the fragments of a bone hair comb which was most likely worn for decoration rather than actually used to comb the hair.

Conclusions

As in 1969, it is still much too early to attempt any broad conclusions regarding the results of the excavations at Godin Tepe and Seh Gabi. Further excavations will be in progress while this manuscript is in press and the bulk of the analysis of the materials is still to be completed.

It may, however, be useful to review the programme for continued excavation described in the conclusion to our earlier report to see first, what we have accomplished since 1969, second, what we then hoped to do but still have before us, and third, what new tasks have suggested themselves as new materials have come to hand.

We have yet to find a site in the Kangavar area which falls in the Sarab or Tepe Guran time range and which might yield materials related on the one hand with Ganj Dareh Tepe and, on the other, with the earliest assemblages yet recovered by the Godin Project. Frankly, we have yet to look for such a site in a systematic way, and such a search, perhaps followed by excavation, is a major task for the future.

We have, however, gone far with the excavations at Seh Gabi toward our stated goal of a better understanding of Godin Periods VI and VII. No doubt it is in part a blessing in disguise that these same excavations have shown us how much was missing in the Godin Tepe sequence from the late Neolithic period in the Kangavar area.

Substantial areas of both Periods IV and V should be cleared in the 1973 excavations, bringing to an end our work in the area of the Deep Sounding.

Our stated goal of recovering a good architectural and stratigraphic sequence of Period III material over a sizable horizontal area has been essentially met through the excavations to date in the Deep Sounding. The substantial results from our work on Period III provide a focal point for a cultural analysis of the many bits and pieces of evidence available on second millennium central western Iran.

Finally in terms of aims stated earlier, the 1973 field season should see the complete recovery of all the extant remains at Godin dating to Period II.

What important new problems and questions have come to light since our last report? First, we have a long way to go before we sort out all of the crucial chronological issues and problems in cultural history raised by our first season of excavations at Seh Gabi. A better understanding of these materials will not only clarify the archaeology of central western Iran in the late Neolithic, but will also permit us to link this area in this time range with regions of Iran to the east and north. Second, we should undertake more work in the cemetery area on the southern Outer Town flat at Godin. We need to know more about burial patterns in Period III and, as something of a bonus, might recover more material from the still very enigmatic Iron Age I and II periods. Third and finally, it is now clear that a complete re-survey of this part of the Zagros is necessary. The results of the Godin Project have shown how crude the data on ceramic types used

in previous surveys of the region was; with the better chronological controls made possible by the excavations at Godin and Seh Gabi we will be able to recover settlement patterns for this area in much finer historical units. With such a survey complete, we should have a pretty good idea of where to go and dig next for a maximum return of historical information.

Appendix A

The Seh Gabi Chipped Stone: Preliminary Observations

The sample of chipped stone recovered at Seh Gabi consists of almost 1000 pieces. Of these, about 20 small flakes and blade segments are of obsidian (colours range from almost clear to black, and include a green specimen). Sources of the obsidian may be suggested by the analysis currently in progress. In addition to obsidian, the excavations produced cobbles and angular fragments of a white quartzitic stone; a few smaller pieces of this material may have been worked. The bulk of the chipped stone recovered at Seh Gabi is of flint or chert; the heterogeneity of colors and textures suggests the use of river cobbles washed down from many sources in the Zagros. Many of the flakes, which comprise a large proportion of the total sample, are of a dark reddish-brown flint which was almost never used in the manufacture of blades.

Very few cores were found at Seh Gabi. The flint blades, which comprise almost one-third of the collection, are varied in colour, texture, and size. There are very few complete blades; however, at least some fragmentary blades were not discarded immediately. A few blade segments have sheen on one of the broken ends, and a few are retouched along one or both of the broken edges. Retouch, found on almost all of the blades recovered, is usually limited to the ventral surface. Most blades are heavily retouched on one edge and much more lightly retouched on the other. Usually the more steeply worked edge has more sheen than the other; sometimes it is the only edge on which sheen is visible. This may indicate that the edge with the less steep angle was hafted. Sheen is visible on between one-third and one-half of the blades, and occurs on both ventral and dorsal surfaces. The vast majority of blades has retouch or use along both edges; very few blades were worked in any other way. In view of the foregoing, and lacking metal, bone, or wooden sickles, it is assumed that at least some of the Seh Gabi blades were used as sickles.

The remainder of the chipped stone sample consists of small flakes, some of them worked and the majority unworked. The worked flakes include a few notched pieces, some drill or perforator-like pieces, rare points (by which term no functional connotation is implied), a few scrapers, and several *outils écaillés*,³⁰ which may have been used as punches. One or more edge of many irregularly shaped flakes possess tiny nicks which may be the result of brief and casual use.

The Seh Gabi assemblage includes very few artifacts which might be termed microliths. There are four microblades (but no cores), one of them very steeply backed. There are also a few small geometric pieces, some of which may be re-used blade fragments.

The small size of the Seh Gabi chipped stone sample and the relatively large number of provenances, as well as the long time represented by the sample, preclude the definition of any clear horizontal or temporal variation until more detailed analysis is conducted. Study of the stratigraphic contexts and horizontal distributions of the chipped stone artifacts should

suggest possible interpretations of their functions. Such interpretations may be modified or further supported by the analysis, currently being carried out by Lynn Ceci and Carol Hamlin, of an additional sample to be collected during the 1973 excavation. A detailed description of the chipped stone assemblage will be included in the final publication of Seh Gabi.

Appendix B

The Seh Gabi Osteological Material: Preliminary Observations

Osteological evidence for the existence of the following species at Seh Gabi has been established:

<i>Hemiechinus</i> sp., probably <i>auritus</i>	Long-eared Hedgehog
This is certainly a species of <i>Hemiechinus</i> , probably <i>auritus</i> . Based on present species distributions, this appears to be the only species in western and southwestern Iran.	
<i>Lepus</i> sp.	Hare
This is a small species, and the fact that the specimen itself is from an immature animal makes species identification difficult.	
<i>Cricetulus</i> sp.	Gray Hamster
Possibly this genus is present. If this is in fact the case, the gray hamster <i>C.migratorius</i> is the probable species, being commonly found in the north and west of Iran today. This specimen may be intrusive.	
<i>Microtus</i> sp.	Vole
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Field Mouse (Wood Mouse)
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	House Rat
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Wolf
<i>Canis aureus</i> (probably)	Jackal
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dog
This species appears to be present, based on the analysis of two mandible fragments and a number of teeth (especially lower M4).	
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel
<i>Vormela</i> or <i>Martes</i> sp.	Polecat or Martin
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Red Deer, Stag
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Persian Goat

<i>Ovis orientalis</i>	Sheep
<i>Bos</i> sp.	Wild (?) Ox
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild (?) Hog
<i>Equus</i> sp.	?

Also found were: one humerus representing *Testudo* sp. (a species of land tortoise); one mandible fragment (about 9-10 mm) representing a species of lizard; a large number of shell fragments representing *Unio* sp., a riverine clam; and several shells representing *Helix* sp., a land snail.

Approximately half of the available material has been sorted, and two-thirds of that material is washed, labelled and identified.

Capra and *Ovis* remains made up 60% of the studied bones; *Cervus*, 15%; *Bos*, 5%; *Sus*, 5%; Rodentia, 6%; Carnivora, 7%; and other bones (including *Testudo*, *Helix* and *Unio* remains), 2%.

The large proportion of *Ovis* and *Capra* bones might seem to indicate a degree of cultural control (that is, domestication), but a decision on this matter must wait for a closer osteological investigation of the material. Over half the specimens of *Ovis* and *Capra* were subadult or young adult specimens. There were several very young (neonate) specimens and a few old, arthritic specimens. The question of domestication of *Bos* and *Sus* must wait further study. At present, there are too few specimens to permit a decision.

Many of the carnivore species were also represented by very young specimens, particularly *Meles meles* and *Canis familiaris*.

Footnotes

1. Young, 1969a.
2. The preparation of this report has been very much a joint effort. In the main, however, Levine wrote the section on Seh Gabi, Young the section on Godin Tepe.
3. Young, 1966.
4. A small sounding between mounds A and E was excavated with the objective of testing this proposition. The results proved inconclusive.
5. Young, 1962a and b.
6. A ten metre grid oriented to magnetic north (May, 1971) was imposed over the entire area of Seh Gabi. The north-south axis is designated by a letter. e.g. G, the east-west axis by an Arabic numeral, e.g. 21.
7. The identification was made by Dr. F. J. Wicks of the Dept. of Mineralogy, ROM, to whom we tender our thanks.
8. One component of the assemblage, the painted pottery, is known from the site of Tepe Giyan (Contenau & Chirshman, 1935), where it is assigned to levels Vc and Vd (McCowan, 1942:13). These levels at Giyan are arbitrarily determined, and we know little more about them than the drawings of some of the painted pottery found. From the Seh Gabi excavations, it is abundantly clear that the Giyan levels are mixed.
9. The stratigraphy of these upper levels was disturbed by numerous animal burrows, and it was often impossible to form proper stratigraphic links between the preserved areas.
10. Aside from Dalma Tepe and survey material, the only other site with an important collection of similar material is Tepe Siabid. Unfortunately, we have not been able to consult this material as yet, but it must be taken into account before we can draw anything approximating a full picture of our present understanding of the cultural dynamics involved in this period. After this manuscript had gone to press, another Dalma period site was published. See R. L. and R. S. Solecki, "Tepe Seavan, Azerbaijan," *Bulletin of the Asia Institute of Pahlavi University*, No. 3 (1973), 98-116.
11. Our thanks are due to Prof. R. H. Dyson, Jr., Curator of the Near East Section, for permission to examine this material.
12. Young, 1969a: 3-6.
13. Young, 1969a: 4.
14. A sherd of this ware from Pd. VII at Godin is published in Young, 1969a, Fig. 6, 3.
15. Dyson, 1965 and 1968.
16. See Young, 1969a: 9 for a discussion of evidence on the stratigraphic and chronological relationship between Periods IV and III.
17. In many ways it would be preferable to describe the stratification and architecture of the Deep Sounding from bottom to top. The reverse procedure is followed here for one basic reason: until the excavations and the analysis of the materials recovered is complete it is much easier and perhaps potentially even less confusing to deal with the materials as they were excavated, i.e. from the top or most recent level down.
18. Young, 1969a: 11-12.
19. After having coined the term "spiral stratigraphy" in the field we discovered we were not the first to use it: see Haines, 1969: 1. Our thanks to Harvey Weiss for bringing this reference to our attention.
20. Young, 1969a: 12-14.
21. Young, 1969a: 11.
22. For further discussion of the comparative chronology of the Period III pottery, see Young, 1969b.

23. Young, 1969a: 23-24.
24. Young, 1969a: 29.
25. Young, 1969a: Fig. 36.
26. Young, 1969a: 25 and Fig. 38. The feature called a drain in Fig. 38 was, of course, the outer end of the first arrow slot we found, but we did not then know what we had found.
27. One other possible explanation for this mass of stones comes to mind, but cannot be demonstrated, if at all, until the structure is dismantled. It is perhaps reasonable to assume that in Stage 1 of the building there was a corner fortification tower in this area. That tower would have been dismantled in the construction of Stage 4. The stone could be the remnants of the foundations for that tower.
28. For example, a great mass of sherds was discovered at the extreme east end of corridor 26 in a large deposit of occupational trash and probably human waste. Since this was the blind end of the corridor it seems to have been used as a dumping ground and also as a toilet. Perhaps the sherds were used as toilet paper, a common enough practice in the Near East today. We wish to thank Edward Keall for this suggested interpretation.
29. Stronach, 1969: Figs. 6 and 7. Goff, 1968: Fig. 10 Cf. particularly our Fig. 45, No. 20 with Goff, 1968: Fig. 10, No. 15. We wish to thank both David Stronach and Claire Goff for permitting us to examine in a preliminary fashion their pottery, for taking the time to go through our materials, and for many hours of pleasant discussion about the finer points of Iron Age III archaeology.
30. Brezillon, 1971: 288.

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CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS

Field No.	Period	Locus	Description	Illustration
SG 71-2	VII/VI	P43, Lot 19	Pottery pot. White slipped fine ware. Tannish buff mottled to orangish-red in spots. Slip mostly worn away. Smoothed. Hand made.	Fig. 13, No. 6
71-11	SG	G20, Lot 2	Pottery pot. Red ware. Red slipped. Burnished. Coarse. Hand made. Ht. 11.9.	Fig. 12, No. 4
71-13	SG	G20, Lot 4	Bone ring or bead (ovoid). Outer surface slightly bevelled at each edge. D. 0.9.	Fig. 13, No. 5
71-19	SG	G19, Lot 1	Pottery conical spindle whorl fragment. Grey. Ht. 2.5.	Fig. 15, No. 4
71-24	SG	F17, Lot 7	Pottery conical spindle whorl. Buff. Smoothed. Flanging at bottom of hole. Ht. 3.4.	Fig. 16, No. 16
71-25	SG	F17, Lot 7	Pottery sling stone. Dense, heavy clay. Dark Grey. Scraped surface. L. 4.5.	Fig. 15, No. 25
71-28	SG	F17, Lot 19	Bone awl. Black material adhering to shaft near joint. L. 5.8.	Fig. 15, No. 7
71-36	SG	G20, Lot 13	Bone object(?). Polished shaft. Cut end bevelled. L. 10.5.	Fig. 15, No. 1
71-41	VII/VI	K38, Lot 8	Clay disc. Greenish-buff clay. D. 2.0.	Fig. 15, No. 6
71-42	SG	G20, Lot 17	Stone doughnut. Hole drilled from both sides. D. 9.8.	Fig. 15, No. 20
71-51	SG	H19, Lot 3	Stone pallet(?). Reddish. Fine grained. O. 2.2.	Fig. 15, No. 17
71-53	SG	H19, Lot 2	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Red-brown slipped. Some smoke blackening. Burnished. Hand made. Ht. 4.0.	Fig. 12, No. 7
71-65	SG	West cut, B, surface	Bone awl. L. 8.0.	Fig. 15, No. 2
71-77	SG	G20, Lot 17	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Red slipped. Burnished. Rim shaved after firing. Hand made. Ht. 3.7.	Fig. 12, No. 10
71-79	Dalma	G21, Lot 24	Pottery pot. Dalma painted ware. White slip. Red. Red slip on inside over white slip. Hole in bottom repaired in antiquity. Rim shaved after firing. Hand made. Ht. 5.0.	Fig. 9, No. 10
71-96	SG	G18, Lot 5	Stone pestle. White with grey interspersed. Smooth sides but finely pitted base. Ht. 3.7.	Fig. 15, No. 18
71-107	SG	G19, Lot 47	Stone chisel. Grey. Fine grained. Surfaces ground smooth. L. 7.3.	Fig. 15, No. 19

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CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
SG 71-115	SG	H19, Lot 13	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Orange. Inside orange to grey. Rim shaved after firing. Hand made. Ht. 2.8.	Fig. 12, No. 6
71-127	SG	G20, Lot 21	Pottery pot. Red ware. Mottled orange and brown with red spots. Burnished outside and top of inside. Hand made. Ht. 13.	Fig. 12, No. 5
71-128	SG	G20, Lot 10	Pottery pot. Red ware. Mottled black, brown, orange. Smoke blackened. Matte. Hand made. Ht. 16.	Fig. 12, No. 3
71-130	SG	G20, Lot 21	Pottery strainer. Red ware. Orange red. Burnished. Holes made from inside out, flanging on outside. Holes irregularly placed. Some holes sealed by slip. Hand made. Ht. 8.2.	Fig. 12, No. 8
71-132	SG?	G18, surface	Stone bead. Grey. One side incised. L. 1.9.	Fig. 15, No. 24
71-135	SG	H19, Lot 16	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Red. Highly burnished. Inside base worn from use. Hand made. Ht. 14.5.	Fig. 12, No. 11
71-137	SG	G20, Lot 18	Pottery pot. Red ware. Red slipped. Burnished. Base worn. Hand made. Ht. 31.4.	Fig. 12, No. 2
71-138	SG	H19, Lot 22	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Dark greyish-brown. Possibly slipped. Burnished. Both rim and edge of base worn. Hand made. Ht. 5.45.	Fig. 12, No. 9
71-143	SG	G18, Lot 6	Pottery pyramid. Buff grey. Matte. Two sides slightly concave. Ht. 1.1.	Fig. 15, No. 4
71-152	SG	G20, Lot 2	Bone tool. Polished. L. 13.9.	Fig. 15, No. 9
71-162	SG	G20, Lot 26	Pottery tray. Red ware. Red slipped. Burnished. Slip worn off inside and bottom. Bottom has impressed finger marks. Hand made. Ht. 11.45.	Fig. 12, No. 1
71-165	SG	G21, Lot 43	Pottery spindle whorl. Black with one side buff. Matte. Incised lines from top to near bottom. Hole pierced from top to bottom. Flanging at bottom of hole. Ht. 2.3.	Fig. 15, No. 12
71-166	Dalma/SG	G21, Lot 47	Pottery spindle whorl. White. Matte. Small, random perforation around outside surface. Ht. 2.5.	Fig. 15, No. 15
71-169	Dalma/SG	G21, Lot 39	Shell amulet. Mother of pearl. Ht. 3.65.	Fig. 15, No. 22
71-176	SG	F17, Lot 17	Pottery pot. Buff ware. Red wash streaked over surface. Grey inside. Matte. Hand made. Ht. 10.5.	Fig. 12, No. 13
71-177	VII/VI	F46, Lot 6	Pottery object. Orange. Matte. L. 9.8.	Fig. 15, No. 8

71-180	SG	G20, Bur. 5, Lot 60	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Red slipped. Burnished. Hand made. Ht. 10.1.	Fig. 16, No. 3
71-192	VII/VI	F46, Lot 7	Clay spindle whorl. Buff. Hole off centre. Flanging at bottom of hole. Ht. 2.5.	Fig. 15, No. 13
71-196	VII/VI	F46, Lot 16	Pottery sealing. Grey. Reverse has three parallel impressions from string. L. 2.8.	Fig. 15, No. 3
71-200	Dalma	G21, Lot 62	Pottery bowl. Dalma painted ware. Buff. Red. Matte. Hand made. Ht. 12.9.	Fig. 9, No. 11
71-201	SG	G18, Lot 30	Pottery funnel. Red ware. Buff. Hand made. Ht. 12.7.	Fig. 12, No. 12
71-205	SG	G18, Lot 31	Pottery object. Mottled buff to brown. Burnished. Ht. 4.3.	Fig. 15, No. 23
71-207	Dalma/SG	G21, Lot 65	Pottery animal figurine. Grey. Matte. Ht. 2.6.	Fig. 15, No. 10
71-215	Dalma	G22, Lot 18	Stone ring. Chlorite. Black. Polished. D. 1.85.	Fig. 15, No. 21
71-224	VII/VI	F46, Lot 2	Pottery jar. Common ware. Buff to red. Burnished. Hand made. Ht. 32.8.	Fig. 13, No. 11
71-227	VII/VI	4F6, Bur. 2, Lot 20	Pottery bowl. Coarse ware. Red. Inside buff to grey. Burnished. At point where bowl widens, the fabric appears to be layered. Hand made. Ht. 16.3.	Fig. 16, No. 4b
71-228	VII/VI	F46, Bur. 2, Lot 20	Pottery pot. Coarse ware. Pink. Bottom smoke blackened. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 35.8.	Fig. 16, No. 4a
71-229	VII/VI	F46, Bur. 1, Lot 10	Pottery bowl. Coarse ware. Pink with red splotches. Hand made. Ht. 19.6.	Fig. 16, No. 1b
71-230	VII/VI	F46, Bur. 1, Lot 10	Pottery pot. Coarse ware. Cream to pink slip. Matte. Hand made. Ht. 30.	Fig. 16, No. 1a
71-234	SG	G18, Bur. 1, Lot 236	Pottery bowl. Red ware. Buff with red splotch. Inside red slipped (light) with surface colour visible. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 11.8.	Fig. 16, No. 2
71-244	SG	G20, Lot 67-68	Pottery animal figurine. Brown-grey. Mica. Matte with patches of burnish. Ht. 1.6.	Fig. 15, No. 11
Gd. 67-104	III	M, loose in fill	Bronze bracelet, ends overlapping. D. 7.6.	Fig. 35, No. 2
69-2	III	C2, st. 3, Area 1	Stone figurine of a sheep. Hole in body.	Fig. 35, No. 10
69-7	III	C2, st. 5, Area 3	Pottery vessel lid. Buff coarse ware. Smoke blackened. Incised decoration. Max. D. 13.3.	Fig. 33, No. 2
69-10	III	C2, st. 3, Area 1A	Baked clay and iron fragment. Upright foot depicts human head. Ht. 19.2.	Fig. 33, No. 1
69-45	III	AA2, st. 10, Area 12	Pottery vessel lid. Buff common ware. Pink buff. Incised decoration. D. 11.7.	Fig. 25, No. 8
69-48	III	AA1, fill, Level III:2A	Baked clay figurine plaque. Fragment. Female. Red-slipped coarse ware. Eyes and band across forehead painted black. Ht. 5.2; W. 3.0.	Fig. 35, No. 6

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CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 69-51	III	CC1, st. 2, Area 1	Figure of a bird (?) with head missing. Hole. Buff common ware.	Fig. 36, No. 2
69-58	III	C2, st. 5, Area 6	Buff. Black. Burnished. W.3.2.	
69-59	III	B2, st. 9B	Baked clay and iron fragment. Smoke blackened. Ribbed decoration. Ht. 13.0.	Fig. 33, No. 4
69-196	II	BB2, st. 2, Area 4	Pottery head of a bull from zoomorphic vessel or spout of vessel. Horns broken. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Red. Smoothed. L. 6.6.	Fig. 35, No. 4
69-199	III	AA1, fill. Level III:2A	Stone (basalt?) bowl. Black. Polished. D.28.0.	Fig. 50, No. 1
69-209	III	B2, Lot 80	Pottery tripod vessel. Buff common ware. Tan. Black. Smoothed. Wheelmade. D. 16.0.	Fig. 30, No. 4
69-211	II	AA9/10, Lot 1	Pottery figurine fragment. Human-like eyes, bird-like beak nose. Buff common ware. Buff. Matte. H. 4.6.	Fig. 36, No. 1
69-217	II	BB2, st. 2	Iron blade or point. Wood fragments adhering to shaft. Made in two pieces L. 10.5.	Fig. 50, No. 6
69-218	III	B2, st. 8D	Bronze fibula fragment. Heavy corrosion. L.2.8.	Fig. 50, No. 7
69-222	III	C2, st. 5, Area 6	Pottery mould. Interior smoke blackened. L. 9.0.	Fig. 36, No. 3
69-224	II	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Pottery bowl. Grey-black common ware. Grey. Burnished. Wheelmade. D. 16.5.	Fig. 25, No. 2
69-227	III	AA2, st. 11, Area 12	Iron spear point. Badly corroded. L. 15.5.	Fig. 50, No. 2
69-233	III	AA1, st. 11, Area 4	Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Buff, smoke blackened. Smoothed. Wheel made. Incised ridge below rim and at shoulder. Ht. 36.9.	Fig. 26, No. 1
69-248	III	AA1, st. 11, Area 4	Pottery head of a horse from a zoomorphic vessel or spout of vessel. Buff common ware. Buff. Black. Smoothed. L. 9.4.	Fig. 36, No. 5
			Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Buff. Inside stained purple. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 10.7.	Fig. 26, No. 5

69-253	III	AA2, st. 11-12, Area 9	Pottery bowl. Cream-slipped coarse ware. White. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 10.7.	Fig. 31, No. 8
69-258	II	BB1/2 Balk, Lot 1	Iron knife blade. Badly corroded. 2 rivets. L. 15.4.	Fig. 50, No. 4
69-260	III	AA2, st. 13, Area 15	Pottery bowl. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Smoothed. Hand made. Spout. D. 14.0.	Fig. 25, No. 5
69-261	III	C2, st. 6, Area 2	Pottery. Small bowl at top of tall pedestal; originally a more complex object. Cream-slipped coarse ware. Cream. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 13.4.	Fig. 33, No. 5
69-264	II	BB2, st. 3B	Bone comb. W.4.3.	Fig. 50, No. 10
69-310	III	C2, st. 6	Bone spatula. Scapula. Highly polished. Smoke blackened. L. 11.7.	Fig. 35, No. 1
69-314	III	B3, st. 3	Pottery figurine fragment in shape of a booted human right foot. Buff common ware. Buff. Black. Smoothed. Ht. 4.7.	Fig. 36, No. 6
69-316	III	B3, st. 3, Area 4	Pottery pot with lid. Buff coarse ware. Smoke blackened. Smoothed. Ridge across inside bottom divided vessel into two halves for lower 3cm. Hole in centre division ridge linking two halves. D. 9.9.	Fig. 26, No. 6
69-319	III	AA2, st. 8C, Area 6	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped coarse ware. Cream. Smoothed. Hand made. Double horizontal handle with hole between. D. 47.0.	Fig. 27, No. 6
69-321	III	AA1, st. 8C/D Area 4	Bronze figurine of a water bird. Vertical hole in back. Ht. 3.5.	Fig. 35, No. 3
69-322	III	AA1, st. SC/D, Area 4	Bronze hair(?) ring spiralled and twisted. Found inside a grey-black common ware pot (Gd. 69-320). D. 1.4.	Fig. 35, No. 8
69-323	III	AA1, st. SC/D, Area 4	Bronze finger ring with incised decoration. Found in pot with Gd. 69-322. D. 1.9.	Fig. 35, No. 7
69-331	III	AA9, st. 4, Bur. 1	Bronze arrow head found imbedded in spine of skeleton. L. 9.8.	Fig. 34, No. 1
69-334	II	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Pottery goblet. Buff fine ware. Orange-buff. Burnished. D. 15.7.	Fig. 45, No. 20
69-339	III	C2, st. 5, Area 5	Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed. Hand made. Two handles missing. Found sunk in floor, rim missing, with break worn smooth from use. D. 26.5.	Fig. 25, No. 11

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CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 69-438	III	B3, st. 4, Bur. 2	Pottery bowl. Buff coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 18.0.	Fig. 25, No. 1
69-443	III	B3, st. 4, Bur. 3	Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Smoke blackened. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 9.5.	Fig. 25, No. 3
69-460	III	A2, st. 8, Area 23	Pottery fruit stand. Buff heavy coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed. Hand made. Pedestal pierced horizontally. Ht. 13.3.	Fig. 26, No. 8
69-462	II	CC1, st. 4, Area 3	Iron sickle blade. Badly corroded. L. 11.8.	Fig. 50, No. 3
69-463	III	C3, Bur. 1	Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed. Hand made. Warped. D. 8.2.	Fig. 25, No. 16
69-464	III	C3, Bur. 1	Pottery bowl. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 15.3.	Fig. 30, No. 5
69-469	III	Surface	Pottery animal figurine. Bull(?). Horns and legs broken. L. 5.0.	Fig. 36, No. 7
69-548	III	A1, Lot 80, Area 14	Pottery pot. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Smoke blackened. Smoothed. Hand made. Bar lug opposite handle. Ht. 25.9.	Fig. 27, No. 4
69-559	III	B3, Lot 7, Area 4	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 50.0.	Fig. 27, No. 1
69-598	III	C2, Lot 53	Pottery pot. Grey-black coarse ware. Black. Burnished. Hand made. D. 16.0.	Fig. 26, No. 2
69-599	III	C2, Lot 53	Pottery pot. Grey-black coarse ware. Black. Burnished. Hand made. D. 13.0.	Fig. 25, No. 13
69-603	III	A2, Lot 172	Bronze ring. Probably three rings fused together by corrosion. D. 3.0.	Fig. 35, No. 9
69-628	III	C2, st 7, Area 101	Pottery fruit stand base. Buff coarse ware. Grey buff. Black. Smoothed. Hand made. 4 windows. D. 11.5.	Fig. 31, No. 10
69-629	III	Period II fill	Pottery pot. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 6.2.	Fig. 25, No. 6
69-634	II	CC2, Area 3, floor	Bone spatula. Smoothed. Originally hole at one end. L. 9.5.	Fig. 50, No. 9
69-657	III	AA2, st. 14, Area 22	Pottery pot. Buff coarse ware. Smoke blackened. Burnished. Wheel made. D. 21.5.	Fig. 27, No. 2

69-658	III	B2, st. 12, Area 6	Pottery pot. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Smoothed. Hand made. Raised ridge with applied dots one side, rectangular window opposite. D. 35.7.	Fig. 27, No. 5
69-662	III	R, Bur. 1	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 11.2.	Fig. 32, No. 3
69-668	III	R, Bur. 1	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-pink. Black, Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 10.3.	Fig. 32, No. 2
69-669	III	R, Bur. 1	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-pink. Smoothed. Hand made. Rim chipped in antiquity. Hole in bottom. Ht. 42.0.	Fig. 27, No. 3
69-673	III	R, Bur. 1	Pottery bowl. Buff coarse ware. Buff-pink. Burnished. Hand made. D. 15.0.	Fig. 26, No. 3
69-675	III	R, Bur. 2	Potted bowl. Buff coarse ware. Brown. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 8.5.	Fig. 25, No. 10
69-678	III	R, Bur. 2	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-orange. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 9.2.	Fig. 30, No. 1
69-679	III	R, Bur. 2	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 8.8.	Fig. 30, No. 2
69-692	III	A2, st. 9A/B	Pottery vessel (?) spout. Carved head of animal in relief with limbs in incised outline. L. 7.5.	Fig. 35, No. 5
69-702	III	AA/A2 balk, Lot 7, Area 21	Pottery vessel. Buff coarse ware. Reddish-pink. Smoothed. Hand made. Double chamber with hole between sections. L. 9.6.	Fig. 33, No. 3
69-703	III	AA1, st. 14, Area 10	Pottery vessel. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Burnished. Hand made. Square corners. Hole in shoulder at one corner. Ht. 13.6.	Fig. 25, No. 4
69-704	III	B1, Lot 89	Pottery bowl. Buff coarse ware. Tan-buff. Smoothed. Hand made. D. 11.0.	Fig. 25, No. 9
69-707	III	B1, Lot 89	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped coarse ware. Greenish-grey. Black. Smoothed. Hand made (?). Very over-fired and warped. D. 11.0.	Fig. 31, No. 5
69-720	III	A1, Lot 80	Pottery vessel. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Hand made. Made in two halves. Three legs to support vessel over open mouth of a second vessel. Holes in side and base. Otherwise entirely closed. D. at join 8.4.	Fig. 33, No. 6
69-727	III	A1/B1 balk, III:4A floor	Bronze chisel. Centre groove. Square butt end. Badly corroded. L. 20.2.	Fig. 34, No. 2
69-729	II	BB3, st. 3B,	Bronze arrow head. L. 4.7.	Fig. 50, No. 5
69-730	III	AA1, st. 14, Area 10	Pottery pithoi. Buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed. Wheel made. Ridges of twisted rope decoration and two bands of red paint. Ht. 66.0.	Fig. 25, No. 18

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CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS — Continued

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 69-731	III	A1, Lot 61	Pottery pot. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red-buff. Burnished. Wheel made. D. 26.0.	Fig. 25, No. 17
69-732	III	B2, st. 12, Area 6	Pottery fruit stand. Buff coarse ware. Buff. Matte. Hand made. Rim chipped in antiquity. Ht. 13.0.	Fig. 26, No. 9
69-739	III	A1, Lot 101	Pottery pot. Red-slipped coarse ware. Maroon-red. Smoothed. Wheel made. Ht. 7.7.	Fig. 26, No. 4
69-740	III	A1, Lot 99	Pottery bowl. Buff coarse ware. Pink-buff. Hand made. D. 14.0.	Fig. 25, No. 14
69-741	III	A1, Lot 102	Pottery vessel. Buff coarse ware. Pink-buff. Matte. Hand made. Holes through each of the four corners. L. 12.1.	Fig. 34, No. 5
69-745	III	C1, Lot 26	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. Ht. 11.0.	Fig. 29, No. 8
69-752	III	C2, st. 3	Pottery bowl. Red-slipped common ware. Maroon. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. Hole in base off centre. D. 9.0.	Fig. 30, No. 10
69-753	III	C2, st. 8B, Area 104	Pottery fruit stand. Buff coarse ware. Reddish-buff. Smoothed. Hand made. Ht. 6.0.	Fig. 26, No. 7
69-760	III	B1, wall cache	Pottery bowl. Red-slipped coarse ware. Red. Smoke-blackened. Burnished. Hand made. Horizontal lug with false double holes. Two small bumps on rim opposite lug. D. 11.2.	Fig. 25, No. 15
69-762	III	A1, III:4	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Tan-buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 26.4.	Fig. 30, No. 6
69-767	III	B3, st. 4, Bur. 2	Pottery bowl. Buff coarse ware. Buff Smoothed. D. 8.3.	Fig. 25, No. 12
71-7	III	2B, Lot 130	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Pink-buff. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 6.5.	Fig. 25, No. 7
71-25	III	B1, st. 15D, area 8	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Pink-buff. Dark red. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 14.0.	Fig. 31, No. 1
71-30	III	B1, Lot 107	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Off-white. Dark red. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 15.9.	Fig. 29, No. 5
71-51	III	B1, st. 15E, Area 15	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Cream. Dark brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 7.8.	Fig. 29, No. 7

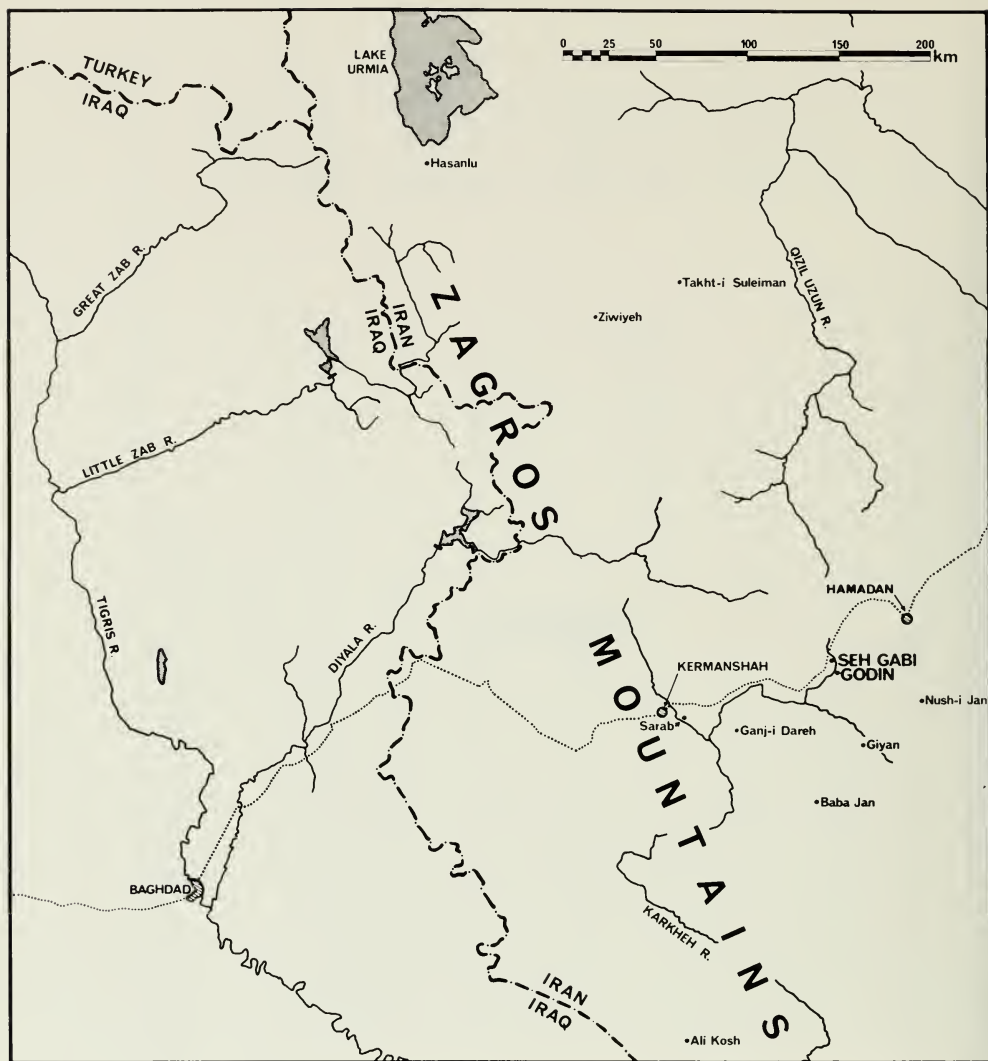
71-57	III	AA, Lot 244	Pottery collander. Buff common ware. Orange-buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 15.8.	Fig. 30, No. 9
71-69	III	B1, Lot 159	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Buff. Brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 8.0.	Fig. 30, No. 3
71-92	III	AA, Lot 244	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. Rope ridge decoration. Two handles. D. 6.5.	Fig. 29, No. 3
71-108	III	AA, Lot 244	Pottery pot and stand. Buff common ware. Grey-green. Black-green. Smoothed. Wheel made pot. Stand hand made. Pot and stand made separately, then fused. Very badly overfired. Surface often blistered. Top warped to be almost oval. Ht. 39.7.	Fig. 31, No. 9
71-110	III	AA, Lot 269	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Black-brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 8.0.	Fig. 30, No. 12
71-118	III	B1, Lot 182	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Pink-buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 14.8.	Fig. 30, No. 11
71-199	III	A1, Lot 192	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Dark brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 3.1.	Fig. 30, No. 7
71-200	III	A1, Lot 316	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Buff. Purplish-brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 7.5.	Fig. 32, No. 4
71-206	III	A1, Lot 269	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Buff. Dark brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 8.2.	Fig. 29, No. 4
71-219	III	AA1, Lot 78	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 7.0.	Fig. 29, No. 2
71-234	III	A1, Lot 324	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream. Brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 6.6.	Fig. 31, No. 7
71-271	III	A2, Lot 302	Pottery head of a bull from a zoomorphic vessel. Common ware. Cream. Dark red. Smoothed. Horns broken. L. 13.8.	Fig. 30, No. 14
71-274	III	A1, Lot 248	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Buff. Dark brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 11.0.	Fig. 29, No. 1
71-285	II	SE Corner, Lot 2	Bone spatula. Smoothed. L. 9.2.	Fig. 50, No. 8
71-298	III	B1, Lot 280	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Pink-cream. Reddish-brown. Smoke blackened inside. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 11.5.	Fig. 31, No. 4

Concluded on next page

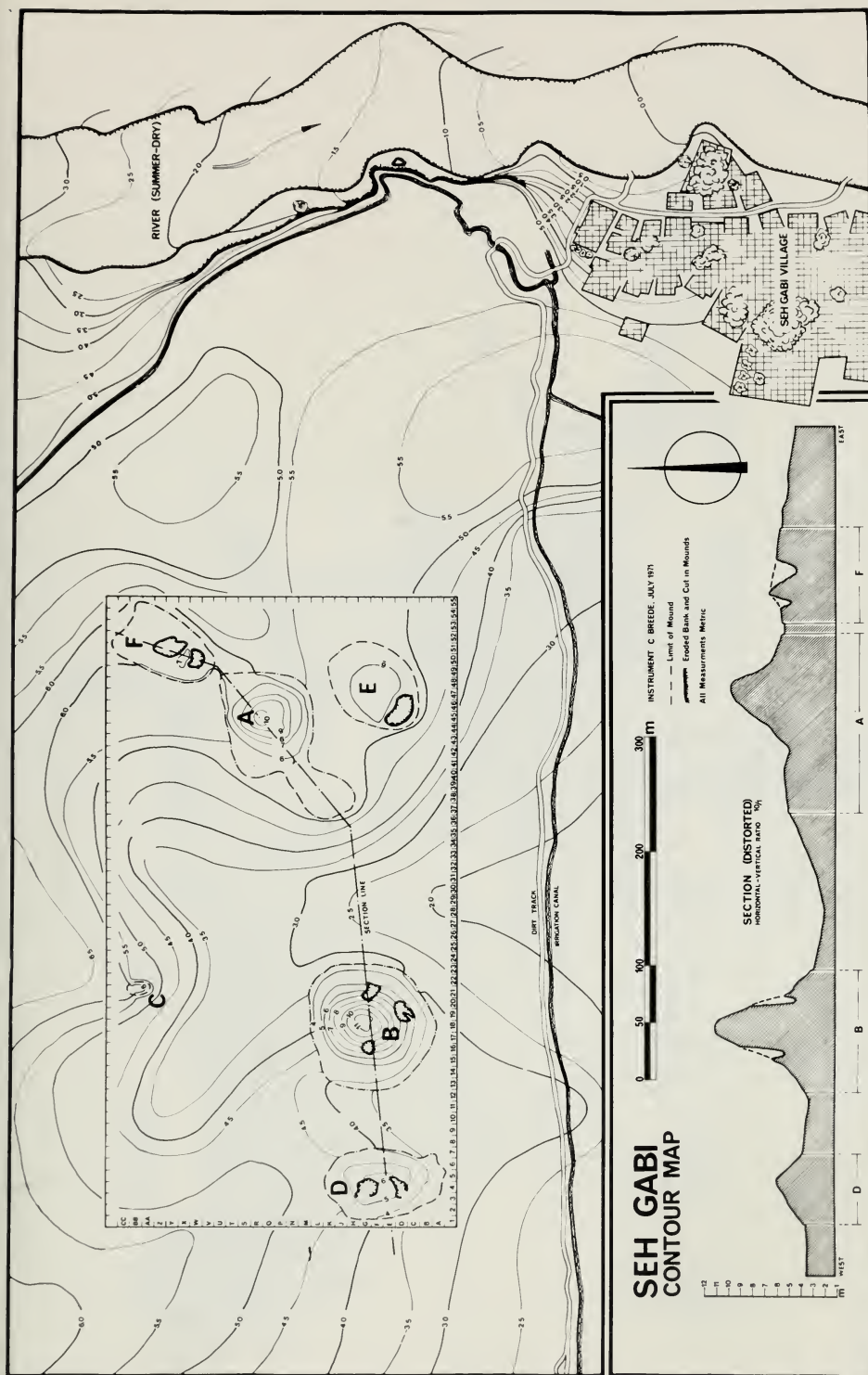
CATALOGUE of PUBLISHED OBJECTS—Concluded

<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
Gd. 71-304	III or IV	AO1, Lot 19	Unbaked clay seal impression. L. 5.0.	Fig. 34, No. 3
71-307	III	AA, Lot 296	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Cream-tan. Brown-black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 5.1.	Fig. 30, No. 8
71-310	IV	AO1, Lot 24	Unbaked clay animal figurine. Dog (?). L. 4.8.	Fig. 19, No. 4A
71-311	IV	AO1, Lot 24	Unbaked clay animal figurine. Sheep (?). L. 4.05.	Fig. 19, No. 3A
71-312	IV	AO1, Lot 24	Bone awl. L. 12.8.	Fig. 19, No. 2A
71-313	IV	AO1, Lot 24	Pottery bowl. Coarse ware. Grey. Smoothed. Hand made. Incised decoration on base. D. 6.0.	Fig. 19, No. 1A
71-337	III	A1, Lot 400	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Dirty cream. Brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 5.75.	Fig. 31, No. 6
71-342	III?	Period II fill	Pottery sherd. Rim of vessel. Seal impression. L. 3.6.	Fig. 34, No. 4
71-345	III	AA, Lot 244	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Dirty cream. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 9.2.	Fig. 31, No. 3
71-346	III	AA, Lot 244	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Pink-buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. Base missing. D. 18.8.	Fig. 32, No. 1
71-348	III	A1, Lot 157	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Dirty cream. Black (?). Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 14.3.	Fig. 29, No. 6
71-349	III	AA, Lot 282	Pottery pot. Cream-slipped common ware. Dirty cream. Black-brown. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 12.0.	Fig. 31, No. 2
71-350	IV	BO1, Lot 36	Pottery pot. Black coarse ware. Black outside, grey-brown inside. Burnished. Hand made. 3 carved diagonal decorative bands across shoulder. Rim missing. Ht. 31.4.	Fig. 19, No. 6
71-352	III	A1, Lot 236	Pottery pot. Buff common ware. Buff-pink. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made. D. 6.7.	Fig. 30, No. 13

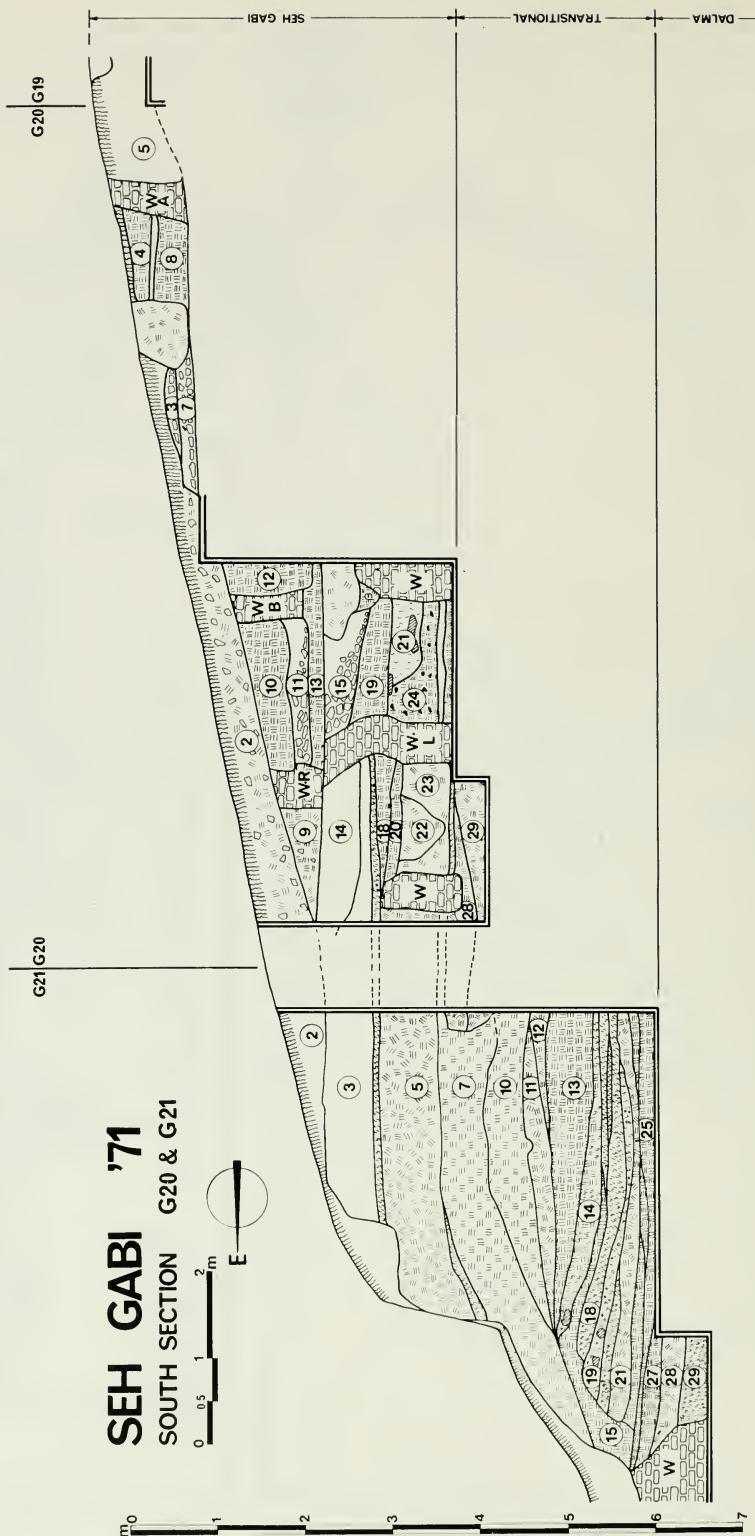
Figures



1 Central and North Western Iran.



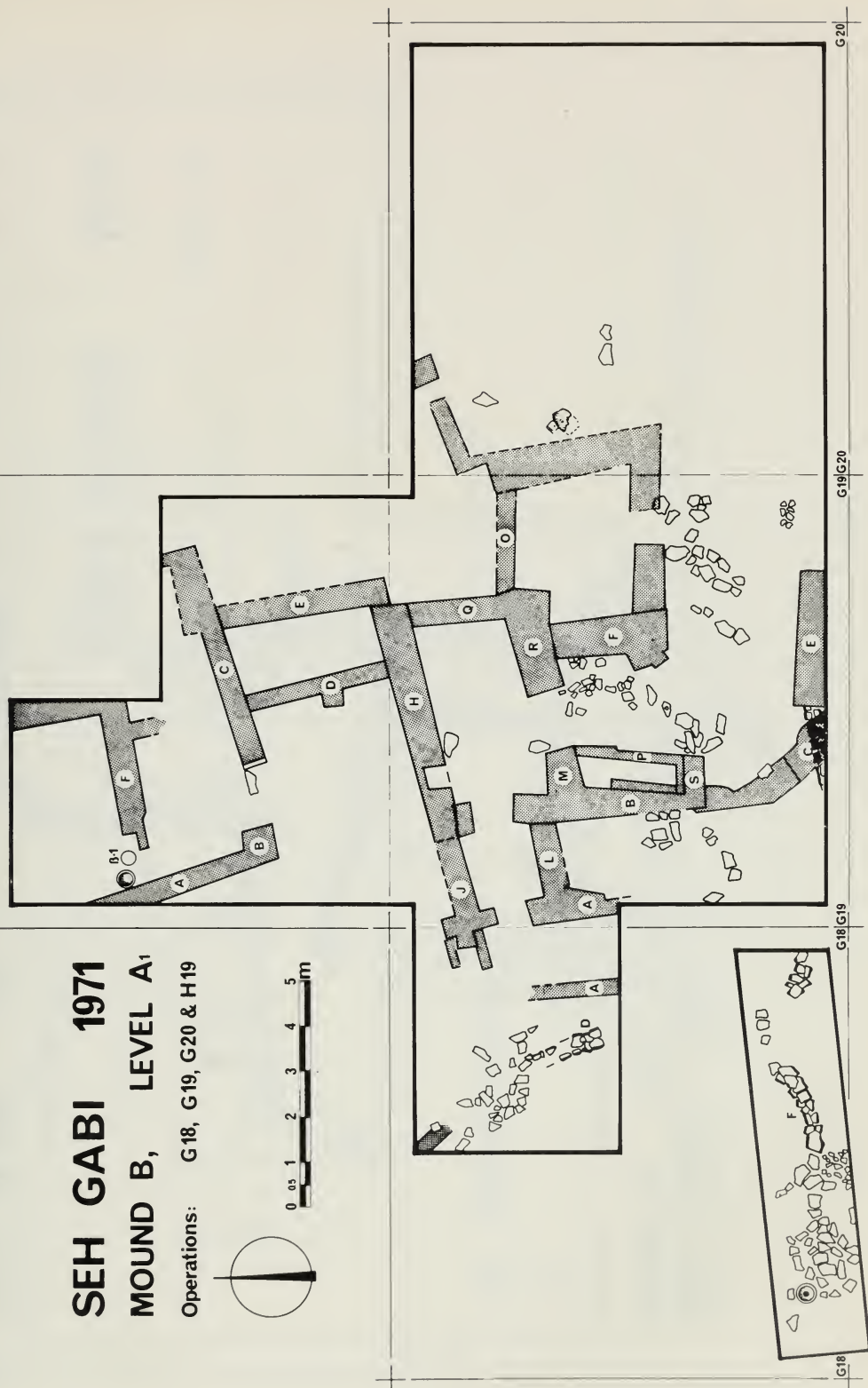
2 Contour map of Seh Gabi and environs.



3 Seh Gabi, South Section, G20 and G21.

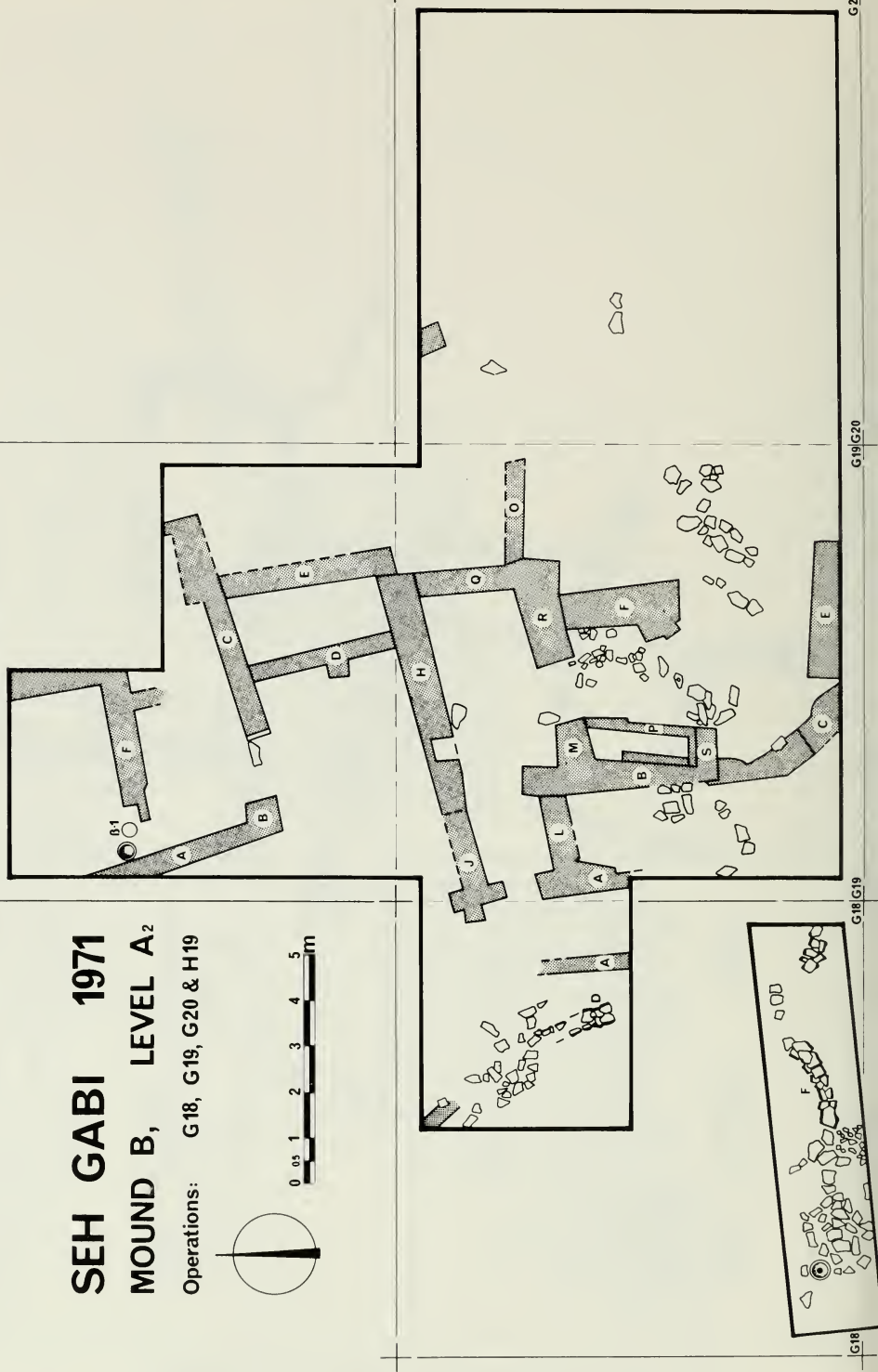
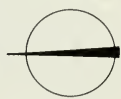
SEH GABI 1971 **MOUND B, LEVEL A₁**

Operations: G18, G19, G20 & H19



SEH GABI 1971 **MOUND B, LEVEL A₂**

Operations: G18, G19, G20 & H19

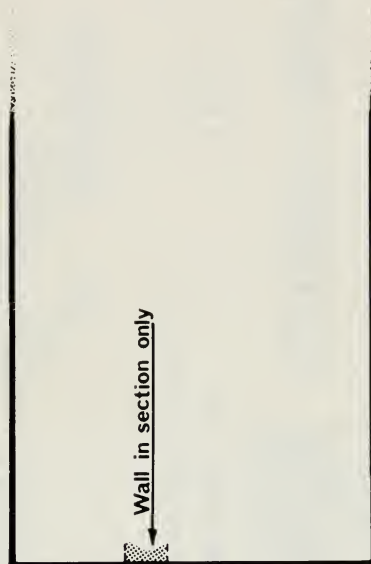
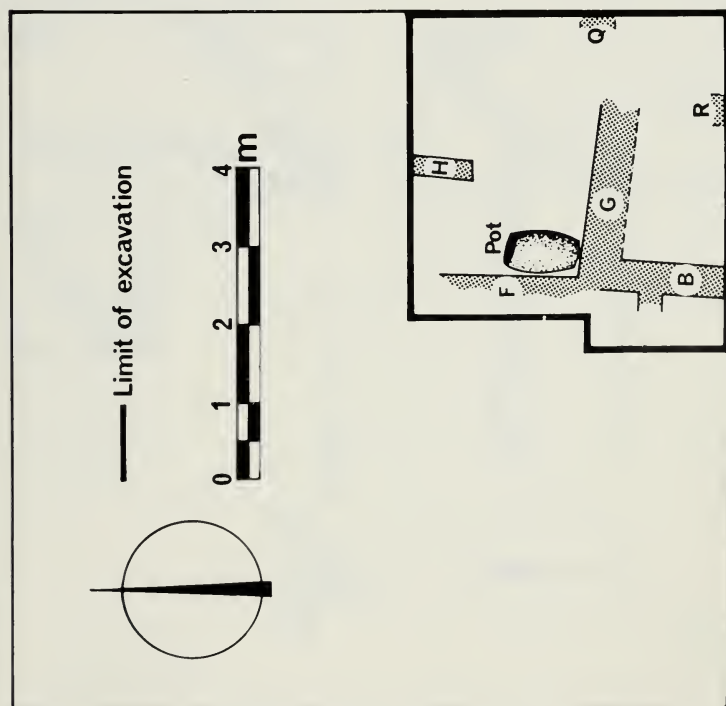


5 Seh Gabi. Mound B, Level A2, architecture.

SEH GABI 1971

LEVEL B

MOUND B
Operations: G 20 & G 21

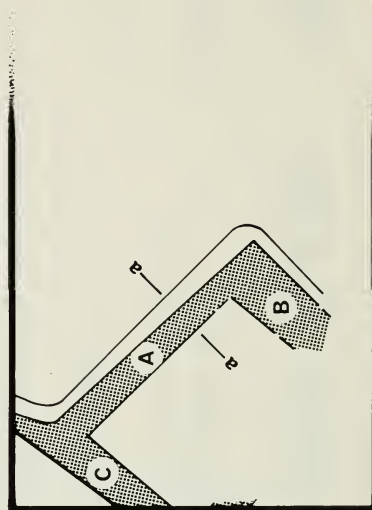
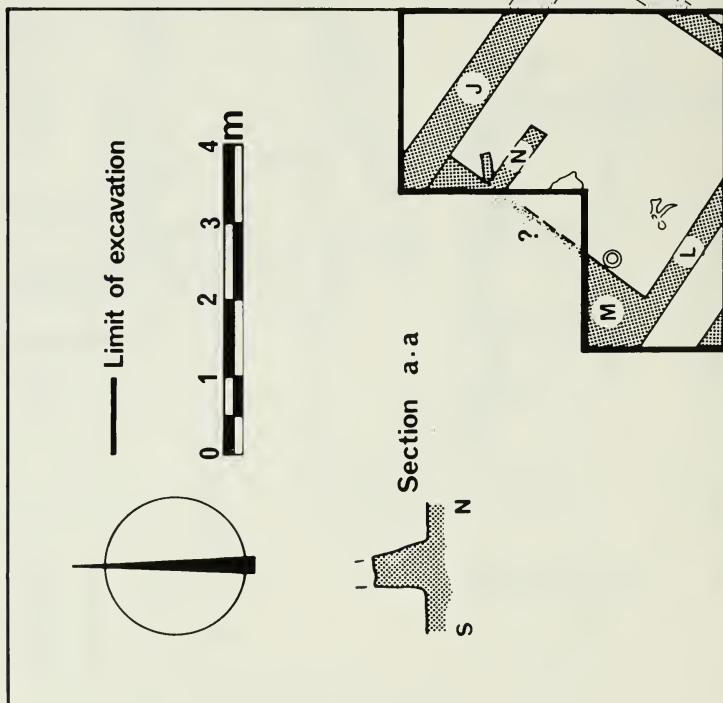


G 20 G 21

SEH GABI 1971

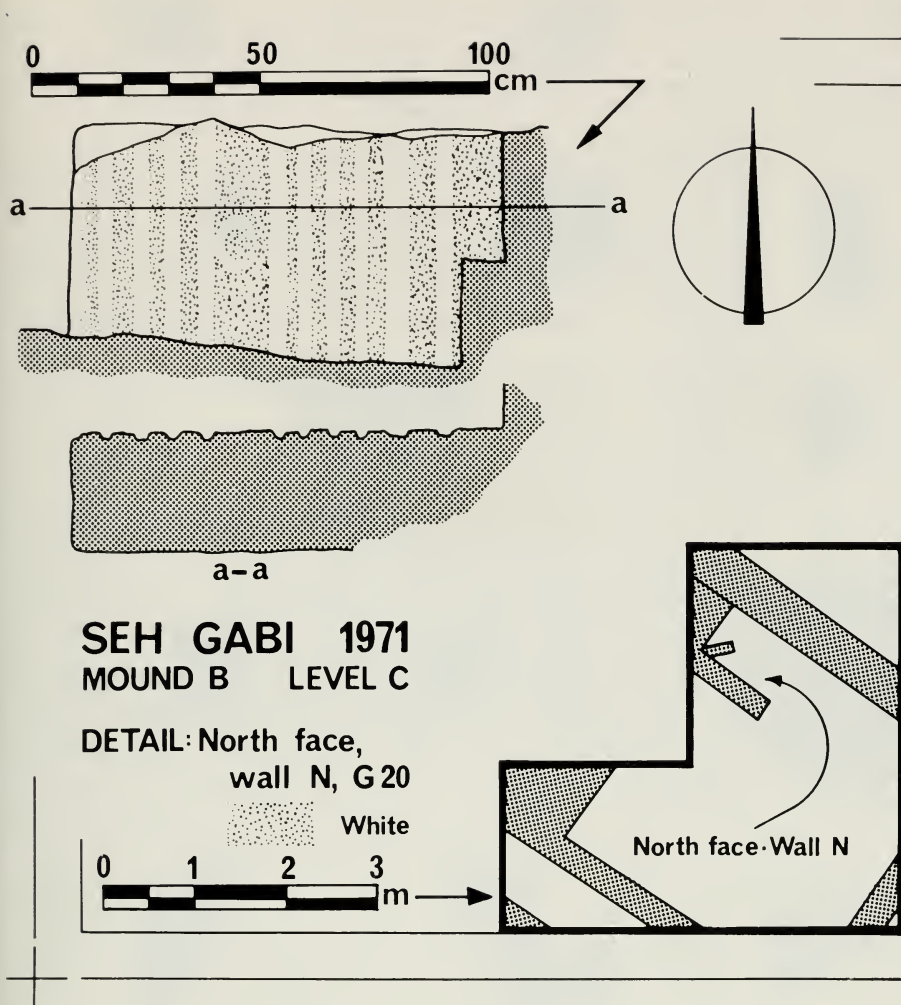
LEVEL C

MOUND B
Operations: G 20 & G 21



G 20 G 21

7 Seh Gabi, Mound B, Level C, architecture.



8 Seh Gabi, Mound B, Level C, detail of wall N.

Figure 9—Catalogue

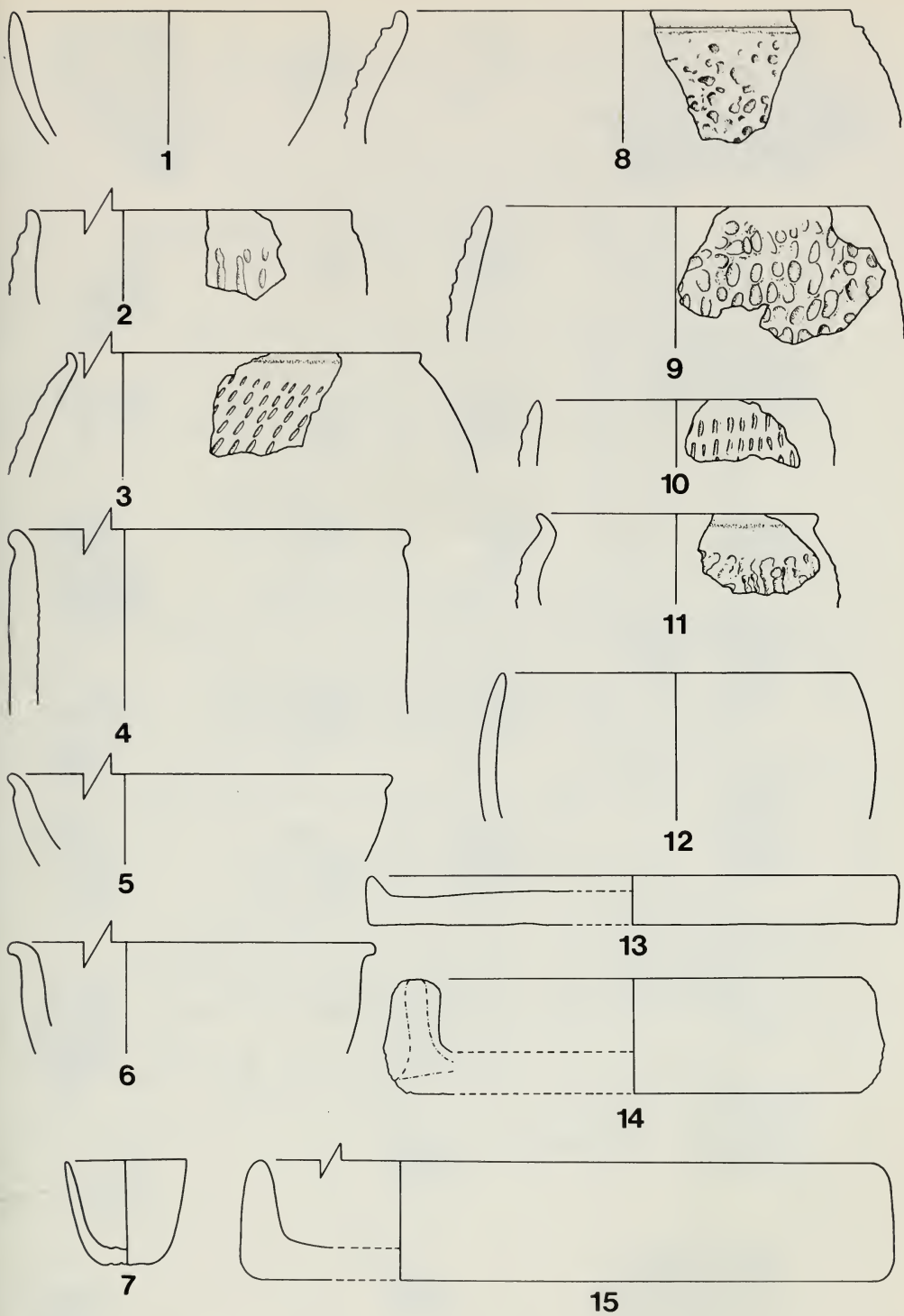
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Mound B, surface	Double slipped. White. Black.
2	G21, Lot 6	Unslipped. Orange buff. Reddish brown.
3	G19, Lot 71	Double slipped. White. Reddish brown.
4	G21, Lot 25	Double slipped. White. Purple.
5	G22, Lot 13	Double slipped. White. Purple. Overfired to vitrification.
6	Mound B, surface	Double slipped. White. Black.
7	G20, Lot 67	Double slipped. White. Reddish purple.
8	G21, Lot 6	Unslipped. Orange buff. Red.
9	G21, Lot 6	Double slipped. White. Reddish brown.
10	G21, Lot 24	SG71-79. Tehran.
11	G21, Lot 62	SG71-200. Tehran.
12	G21, Lot 55	Double slipped. White with red wash. Purple.
13	G22, Lot 18	Double slipped. White. Reddish brown. Mica.
14	G22, Lot 16	Unslipped. Orange buff. Red.
15	G22, Lot 10	Double slipped. White. Red and purple.
16	H19, Lot 20	Double slipped. White. Red and black.
17	H19, Lot 27	Double slipped. White. Red and black.
18	G22, Lot 19	Double slipped. White. Red and purplish-brown.
19	G22, Lot 18	Double slipped. White. Red and purplish-brown.



9 Seh Gabi, Dalma painted wares.

Figure 10 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	G22, Lot 14	Outside double slipped, red over cream. Inside single slipped. Red. Smoothed.
2	G22, Lot 14	Outside single slipped, cream. Inside and rim double slipped, red over cream. Inside smoothed. Manipulation done with blunt ended instrument from above. Impressions up to 4.5 mm. deep.
3	G22, Lot 14	Single slipped. Red. Incisions shallow. 2 mm. Fairly uniform depth. Smoothed.
4	G22, Lot 15	Double slipped. Pink over cream. Inside rough, as if reeds packed up against wall while clay was soft. Matte.
5	G22, Lot 14	Red to orange light slip. Smoothed.
6	G22, Lot 15	Red slip. Matte.
7	G22, Lot 15	Red slip. Outside smoothed.
8	G22, Lot 14	Red slip. Entire surface below rim rough and pitted. Blunt instrument used to destroy surface. Depth of impressions vary widely. Mattè.
9	G22, Lot 14	Red slip. Colour varies from red to tan. Impressions made with rounded instrument. Depth varies greatly. Smoothed.
10	G22, Lot 17	Pink slip. Impressions made with fingernail. Matte.
11	G22, Lot 14	Outside red slipped. Inside double slipped, red over cream. Surface heavily pitted with blunt instrument. Inside matte.
12	G22, Lot 17	Double slipped. Red over cream. Matte.
13	G22, Lot 26	Cream slipped. Matte.

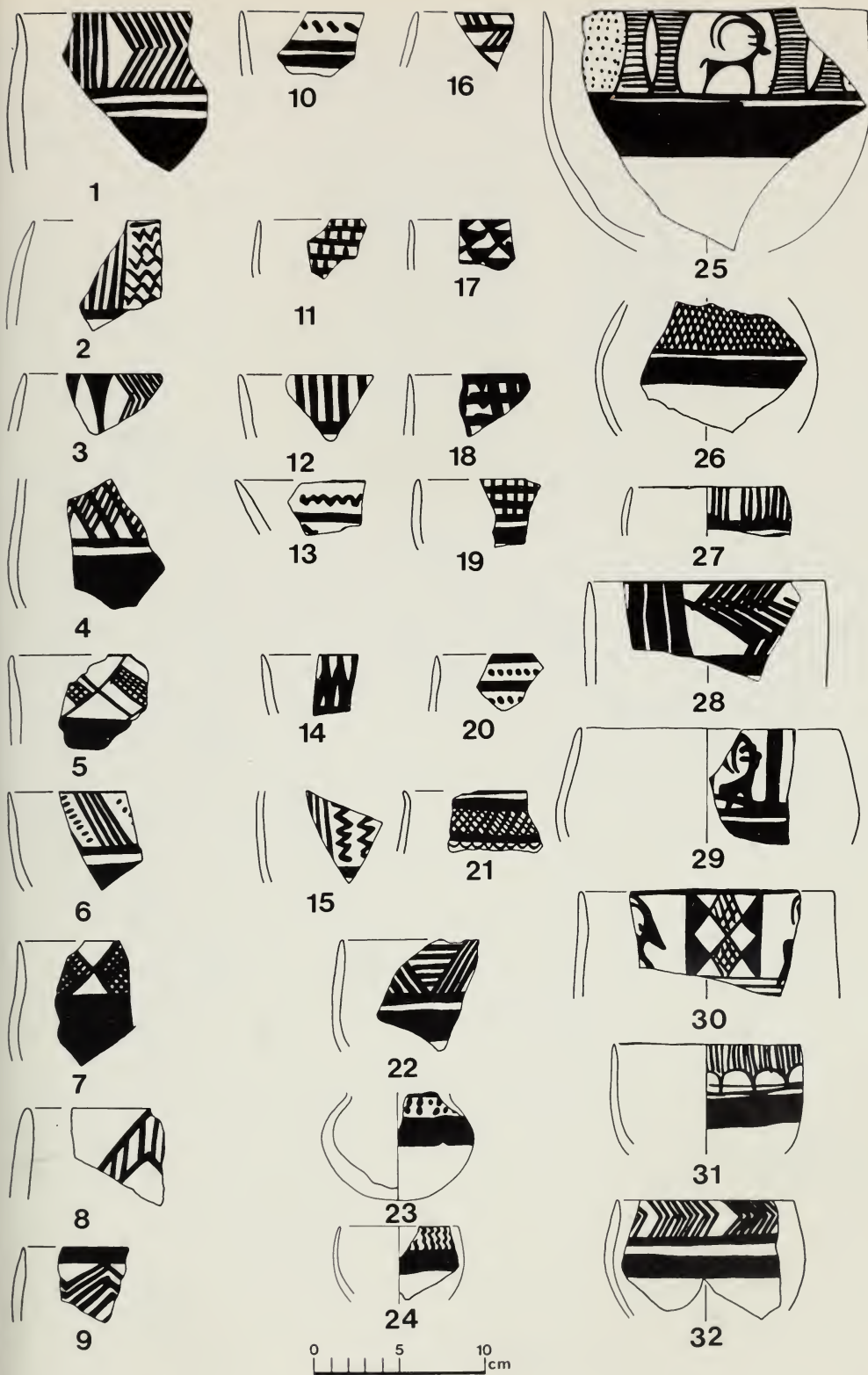


10 Seh Gabi, Dalma plain and surface manipulated wares.

Figure 11 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	G20, Lot 23	Greenish. Black. Matte. Hand made.
2	G19, Lot 6	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
3	G18, Lot 12	Buff. Brown to Black. Matte. Wheel made.
4	Mound B, surface	Buff. Black. Matte. Hand made.
5	H19, Lot 10	Buff. Brown. Matte. Wheel made.
6	H19, surface	Tannish red. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
7	H19, Lot 6	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
8	G19, Lot 103	Buff slip. Red brown. Matte. Wheel made.
9	G20, Lot 62	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
10	G19, Lot 103	Greenish. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
11	G18, Lot 2	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
12	G19, Lot 99	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
13	G18, Lot 5	Greenish. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
14	Mound B, surface	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
15	G20, Lot 8	Buff. Brown. Matte. Wheel made.
16	H19, Lot 10	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
17	G19, Lot 107	Greenish. Black. Matte. Wheel made. Painted line on inside of rim.
18	G19, Lot 97	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
19	G19, Lot 98	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
20	G19, Lot 97	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
21	Mound B, surface	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
22	G19, Lot 103	Greenish. Black. Matte. Wheel made. Traces of paint on inside.
23	G19, Lot 4	Buff. Black. Matte. Hand made.
24	G21, Lot 14	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
25	G20, Lot 35	Buff. Black. Matte. Wheel made.
26	G20, Lot 35	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
27	G20, Lot 35	Buff. Reddish brown. Matte. Wheel made.
28	G18, Lot 3	Buff. Reddish brown. Smoothed. Wheel made.
29	H19, Lot 34	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
30	G19, surface	Buff. Brown. Matte. Wheel made. Painted line on inside rim.
31	G18, Lot 16	Greenish. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.
32	G20, Lot 14	Buff. Black. Smoothed. Wheel made.

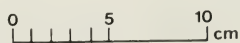
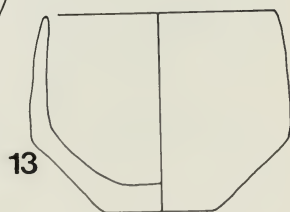
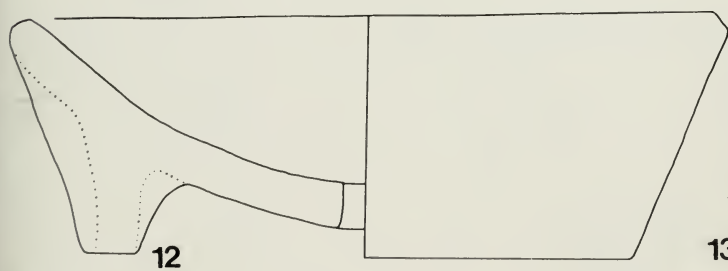
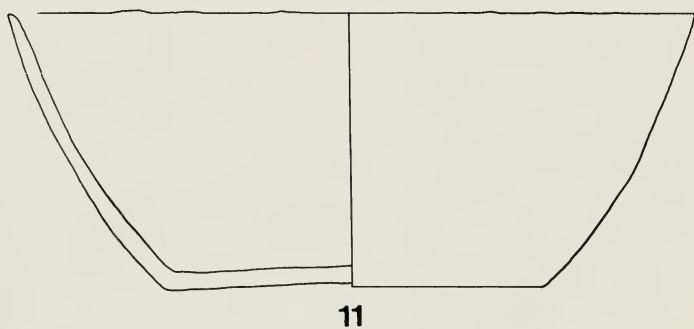
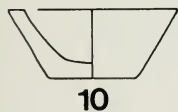
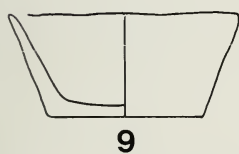
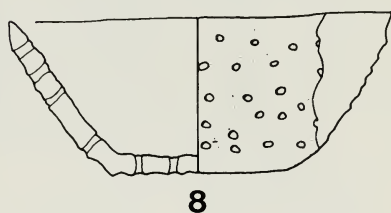
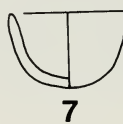
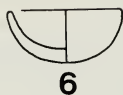
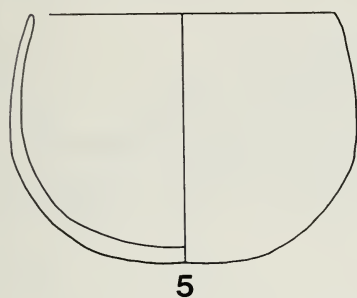
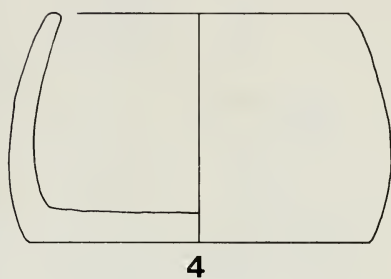
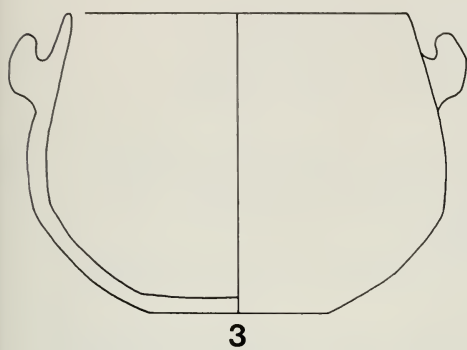
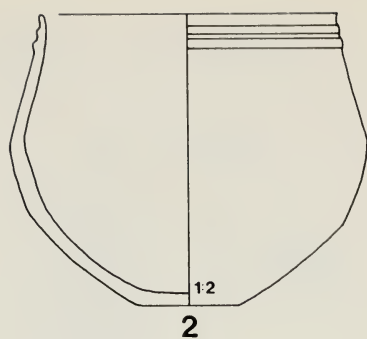
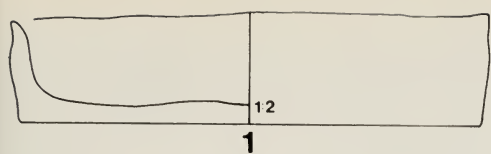
All Seh Gabi painted ware



11 Seh Gabi, Seh Gabi painted wares.

Figure 12 — Catalogue

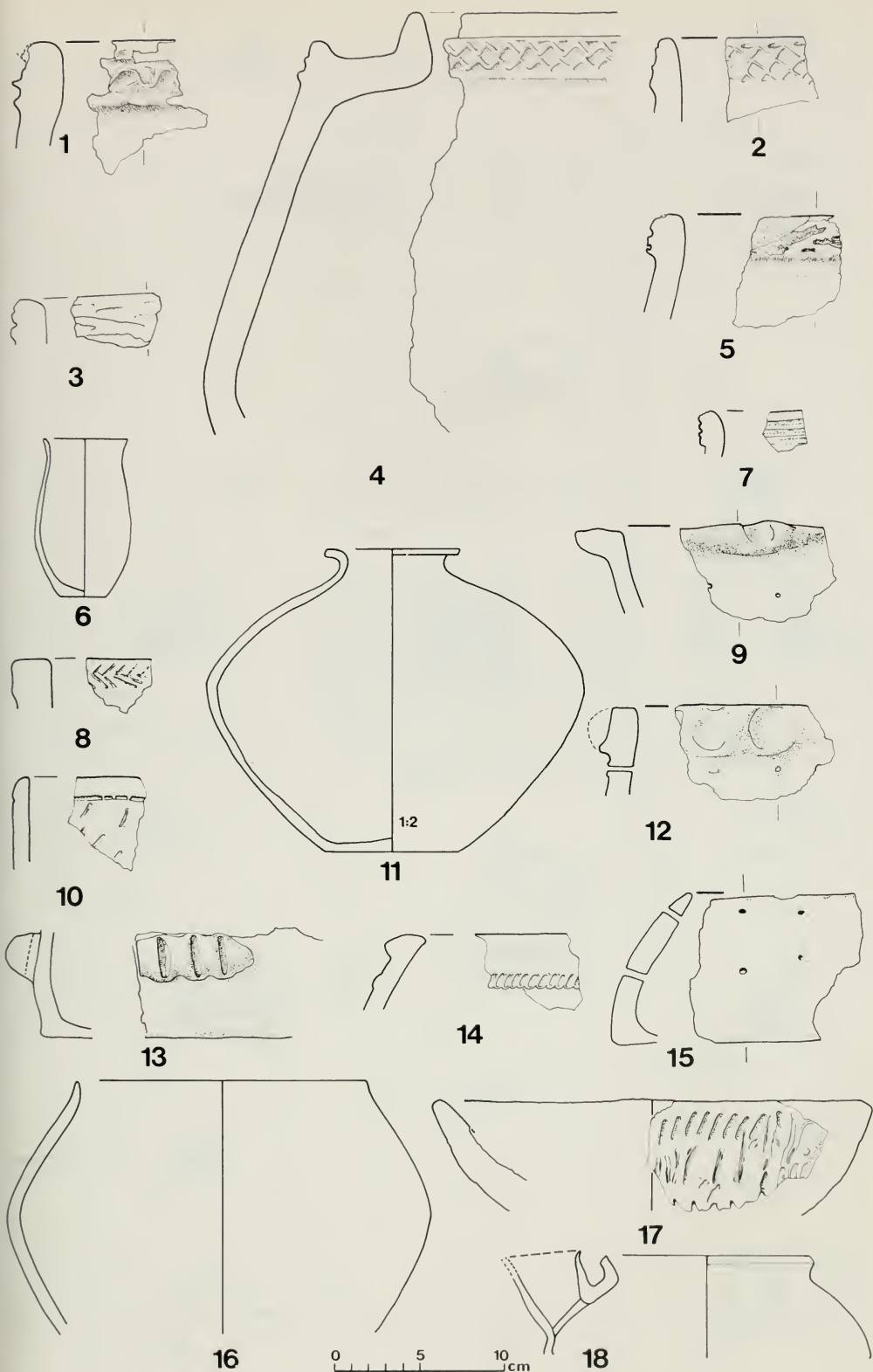
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	SG 71-162	Mound B, G20, Lot 26	N.A.
2	SG 71-137	Mound B, G20, Lot 18	Tehran
3	SG 71-128	Mound B, G20, Lot 10	N.A.
4	SG 71-11	Mound B, G20, Lot 2	N.A.
5	SG 71-127	Mound B, G20, Lot 21	Tehran
6	SG 71-115	Mound B, H19, Lot 13	Tehran
7	SG 71-53	Mound B, H19, Lot 2	N.A.
8	SG 71-130	Mound B, G20, Lot 21	N.A.
9	SG 71-138	Mound B, H19, Lot 22	N.A.
10	SG 71-77	Mound B, G20, Lot 17	Tehran
11	SG 71-135	Mound B, H19, Lot 16	Tehran
12	SG 71-201	Mound B, G18, Lot 30	Tehran
13	SG 71-176	Mound B, F17, Lot 17	Tehran



12 Seh Gabi, Seh Gabi plain wares.

Figure 13 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	F46, Lot 9	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
2	F46, Lot 9	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
3	F46, Lot 9	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
4	P43, Lot 19	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
5	F46, Lot 9	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
6	P43, Lot 19	SG 71-2. N.A.
7	F46, Lot 9	Red slipped coarse ware. Reddish Buff. Smoothed.
8	F46, Lot 8-9	Buff slipped coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
9	F46, Lot 8	Plain buff coarse ware. Orange buff. Outside smoke blackened. Matte.
10	F46, Lot 15	Plain buff coarse ware. Buff. Interior smoke-blackened. Smoothed.
11	F46, Lot 2	SG 71-224. N.A.
12	F46, Lot 8	Plain buff coarse ware. Buff. Exterior smoke-blackened. Matte.
13	F46, Lot 20	Plain buff coarse ware. Buff. Matte.
14	Y50, Lot 4a	Common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
15	F46, Lot 8	Plain buff coarse ware. Buff. Smoothed.
16	F46, Lot 8-9	Red slipped coarse ware. Red. Burnished.
17	Y50, Lot 4	Common ware. Buff. Interior buff slipped. Smoothed.
18	K38, Lot 4	Common ware. Buff slipped. Burnished.

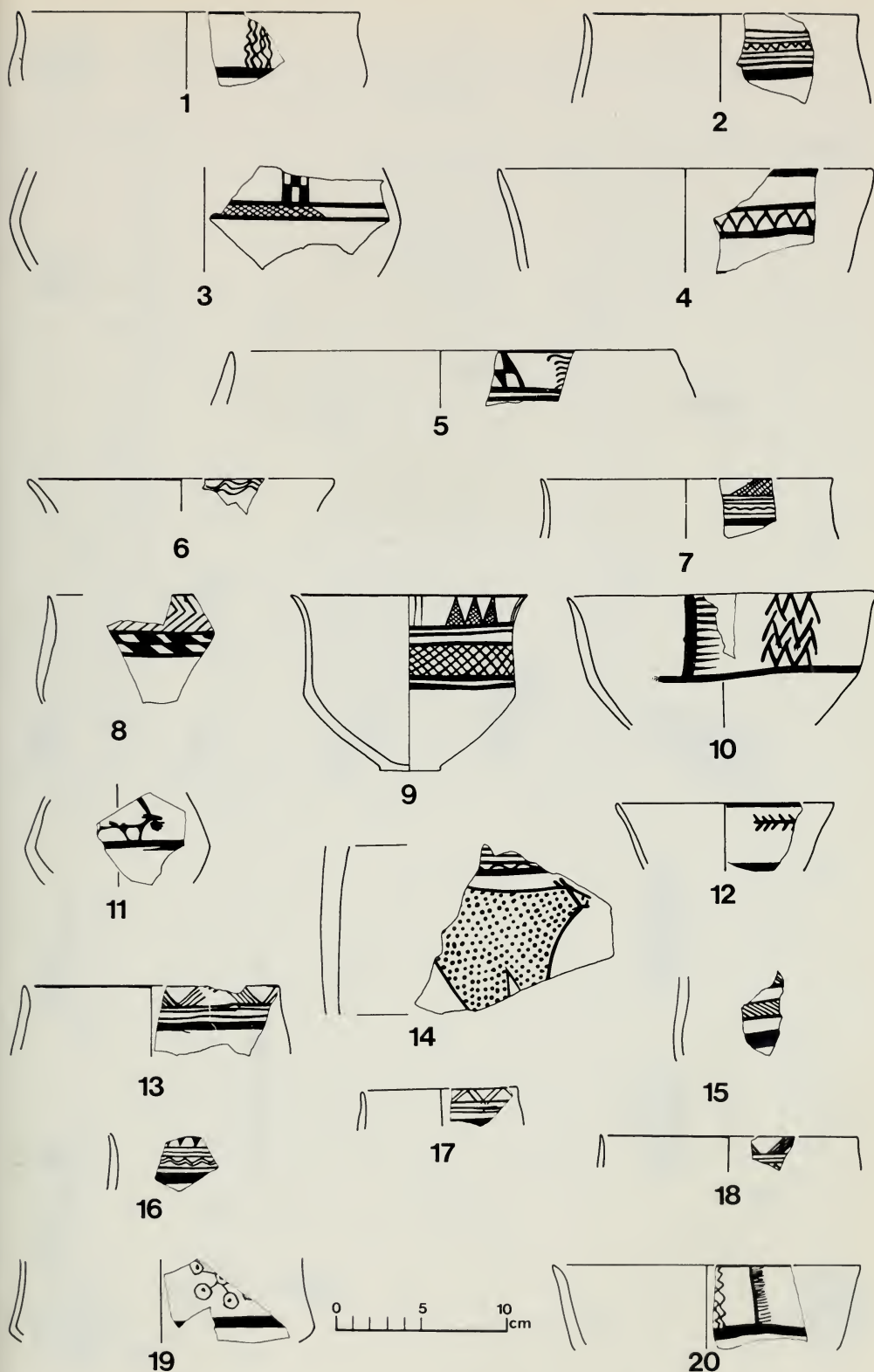


13 Seh Gabi, Godin VII and VI plain wares.

Figure 14 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Y50, Lot 7	White slipped. Brown.
2	Y50, Lot 6	White slipped. Black.
3	Mound F, surface	Unslipped. Buff. Brown.
4	Y50, Lot 4a	Unslipped. White. Black.
5	Mound F, surface	Unslipped. Buff. Black.
6	Y50, Lot 3a	White slipped. Brown.
7	Y50, Lot 5	Unslipped. Buff. Brown.
8	Y50, Lot 6	White slipped. Brown.
9	Y50, Lot 4a	Unslipped. White. Brown.
10	Y50, Lot 2a	Pinkish slipped. Brown.
11	Y50, Lot 1a	Unslipped. Buff. Red.
12	Y50, Lot 22	Unslipped. Buff. Black.
13	Y50, Lot 6	Unslipped. White. Black.
14	Mound F, surface	White slipped. Brown.
15	F46, Lot 4	White slipped. Brown.
16	Y50, Lot 5	White slipped. Brown.
17	Y50, Lot 7	Unslipped. White. Black.
18	Y50, Lot 5	White slipped. Brown.
19	Y50, Lot 32	Unslipped. White. Black.
20	Y50, Lot 6	Unslipped. Buff. Brown.

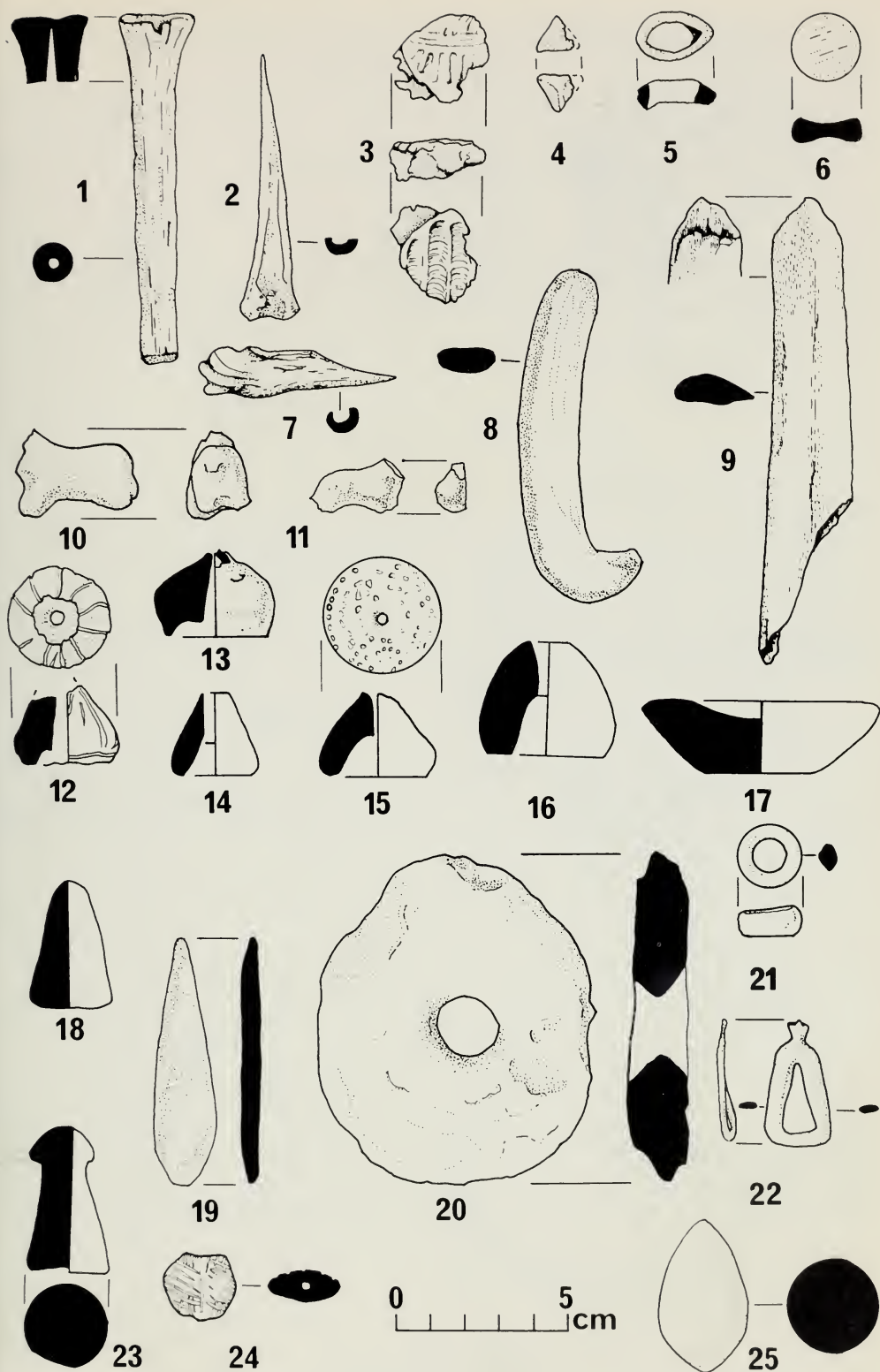
All Pd. VI painted fine ware.
All wheel made and smoothed.



14 Seh Gabi, Godin VI painted wares.

Figure 15 — Catalogue

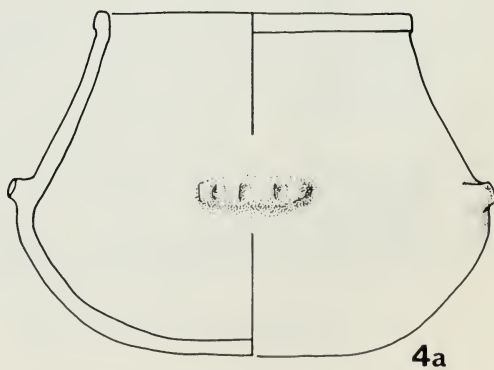
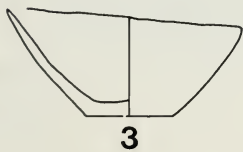
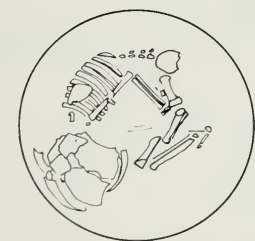
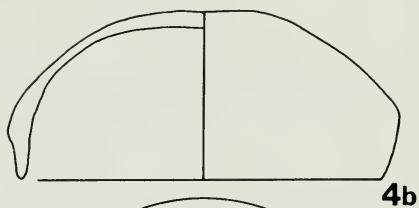
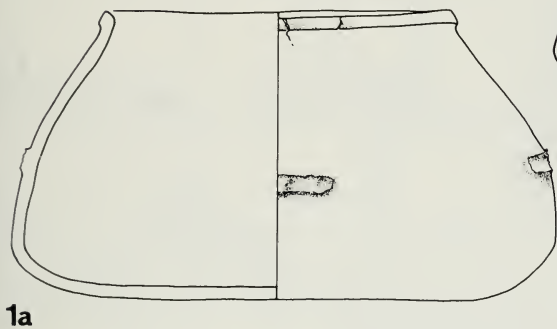
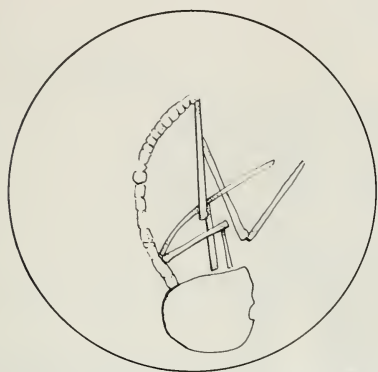
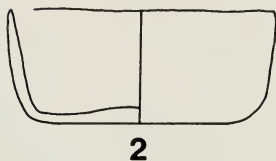
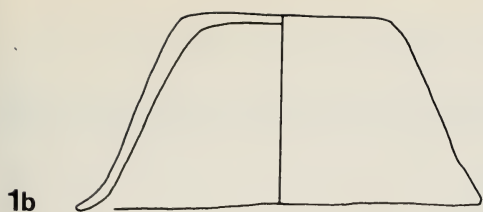
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	SG 71-36	Mound B, G20, Lot 13	N.A.
2	SG 71-65	Mound B, surface	N.A.
3	SG 71-196	Mound E, F46, Lot 16	N.A.
4	SG 71-143	Mound B, G18, Lot 6	N.A.
5	SG 71-13	Mound B, G20, Lot 4	N.A.
6	SG 71-41	Mound A, K38, Lot 8	N.A.
7	SG 71-28	Mound B, F17, Lot 19	Tehran
8	SG 71-177	Mound E, F46, Lot 6	N.A.
9	SG 71-152	Mound B, G20, Lot 2	N.A.
10	SG 71-207	Mound B, G21, Lot 65	Tehran
11	SG 71-244	Mound B, G20, Lot 67-68	Tehran
12	SG 71-165	Mound B, G21, Lot 43	Tehran
13	SG 71-192	Mound E, F46, Lot 7	Tehran
14	SG 71-19	Mound B, G19, Lot 1	Tehran
15	SG 71-166	Mound B, G21, Lot 47	N.A.
16	SG 71-24	Mound B, F17, Lot 7	N.A.
17	SG 71-51	Mound B, H19, Lot 3	Tehran
18	SG 71-96	Mound B, G18, Lot 5	Tehran
19	SG 71-107	Mound B, G19, Lot 47	N.A.
20	SG 71-42	Mound B, G20, Lot 17	N.A.
21	SG 71-215	Mound B, G22, Lot 18	N.A.
22	SG 71-169	Mound B, G21, Lot 39	Tehran
23	SG 71-205	Mound B, G18, Lot 31	Tehran
24	SG 71-132	Mound B, G18, surface	Tehran
25	SG 71-25	Mound B, F17, Lot 7	N.A.



15 Seh Gabi, small finds.

Figure 16 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1b	SG 71-229	F46, B1, Lot 10, covering 1a	N.A.
1a	SG 71-230	F46, B1, Lot 10	N.A.
2	SG 71-234	G18, B1, Lot 36	N.A.
3	SG 71-180	G20, B5, Lot 60	Tehran
4b	SG 71-227	F46, B2, Lot 20, covering 4a	Tehran
4a	SG 71-228	F46, B2, Lot 20	Tehran



0 10 20 cm



17 Contour map of Godin Tepe. Shaded areas indicate extent of excavations as of the end of the 1971 field season.

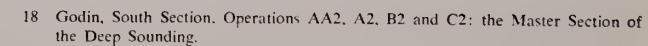
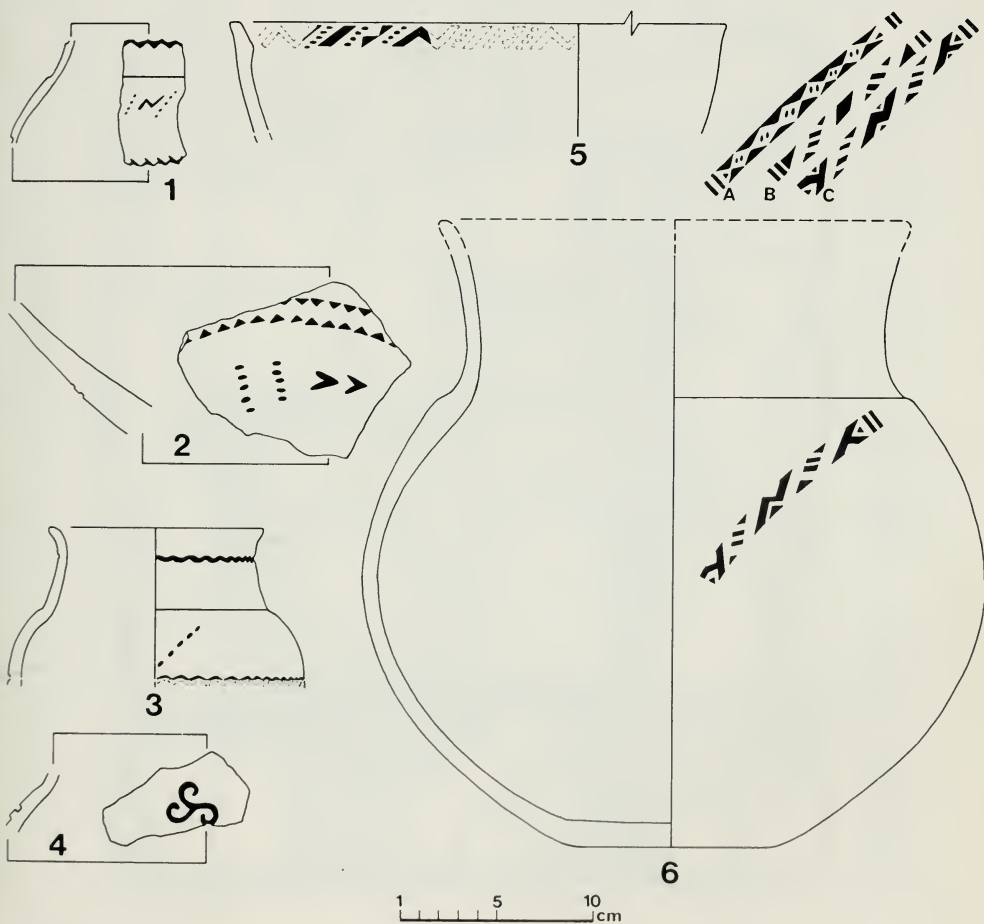
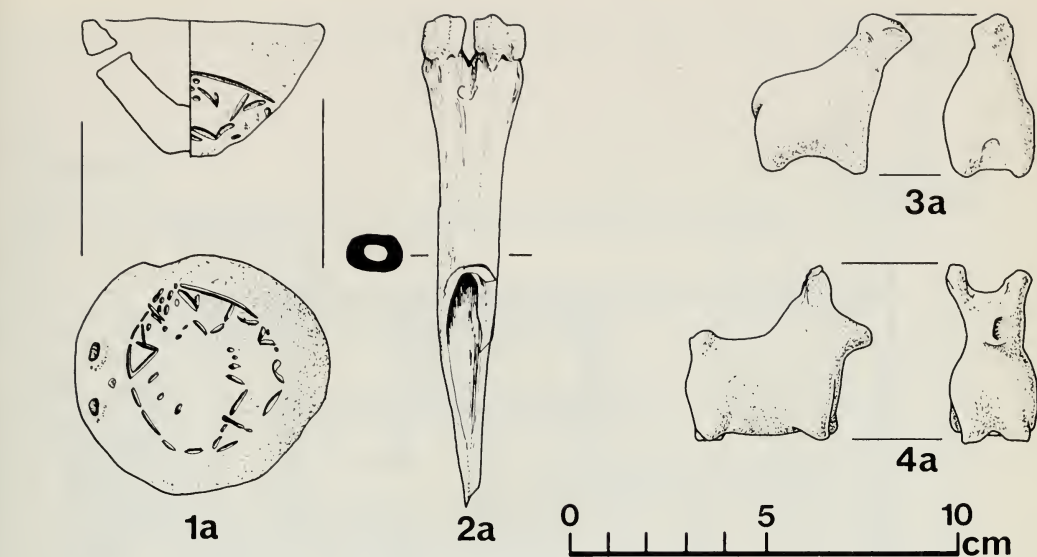
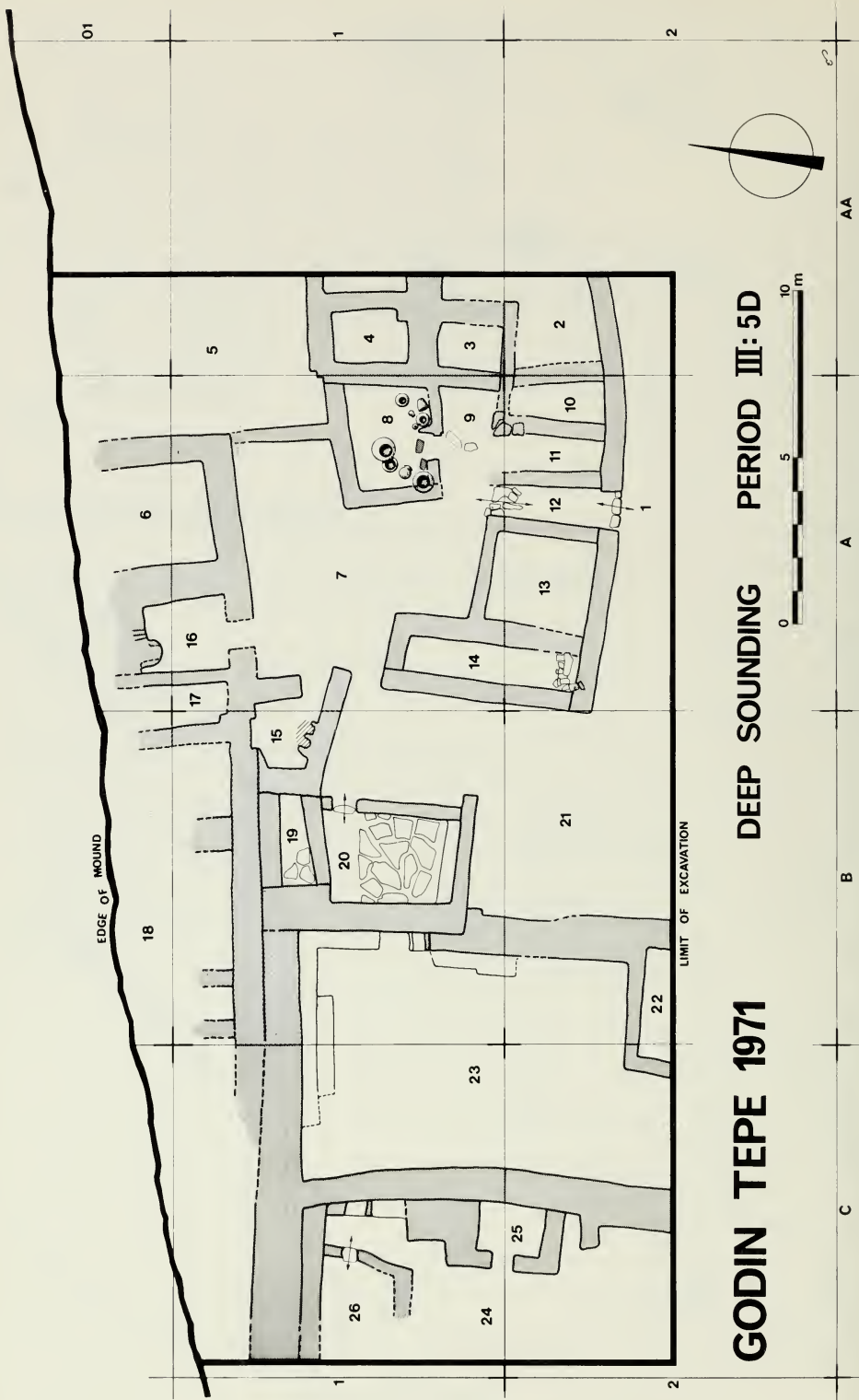
$$\begin{array}{cc} C3 & D3 \\ \hline C2 & D2 \end{array}$$


Figure 19 — Catalogue

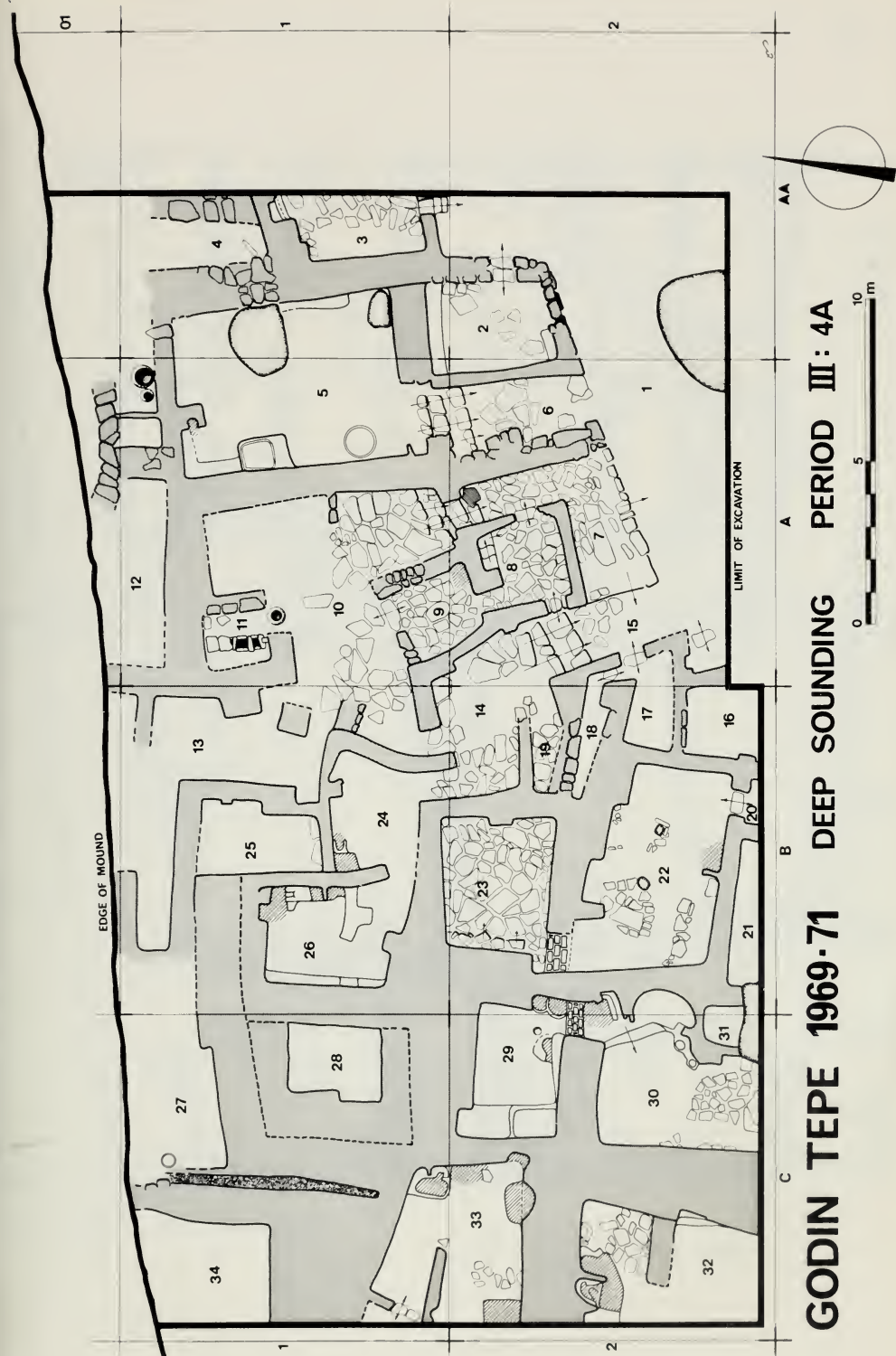
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1a	AO1, Lot 24	Gd. 71-313. N.A.
2a	AO1, Lot 24	Gd. 71-312. Tehran.
3a	AO1, Lot 24	Gd. 71-311. Tehran.
4a	AO1, Lot 24	Gd. 71-310. N.A.
1	AO1, Lot 24	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
2	BO1, Lot 86	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey. Smoothed.
3	AO1, Lot 28	Common Ware. Black. Burnished.
4	AO1, Lot 30	Common Ware. Grey Smoothed.
5	BO1, Lot 42	Grey-black Coarse Ware. Grey-brown. Smoothed.
6	BO1, Lot 36	Gd. 71-350. Discarded.



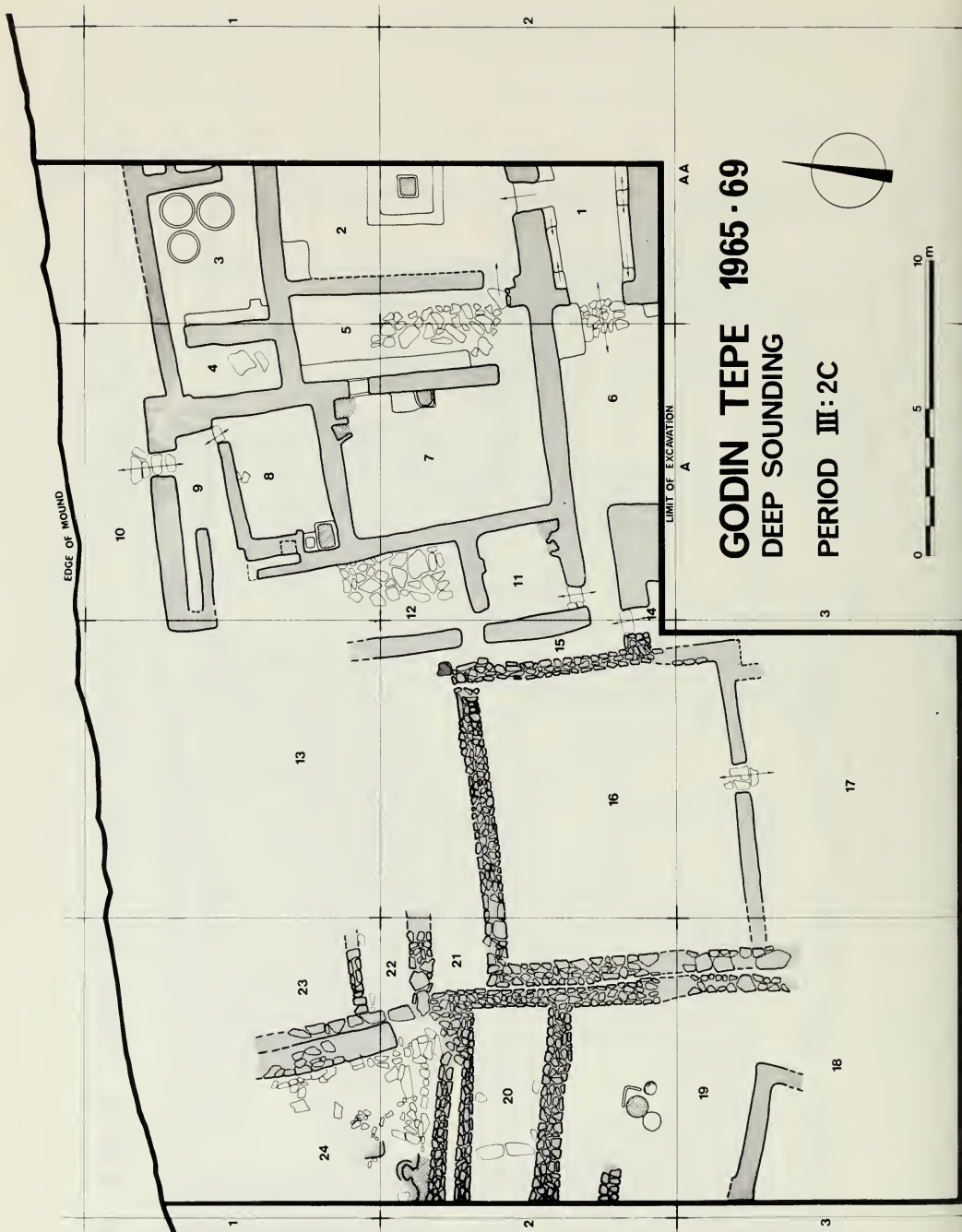
19 Godin, Period IV pottery and small finds.



20 Godin, Level III:5D structures.



21 Godin, Level III:4A structures.



22 Godin, Level III:2C structures.

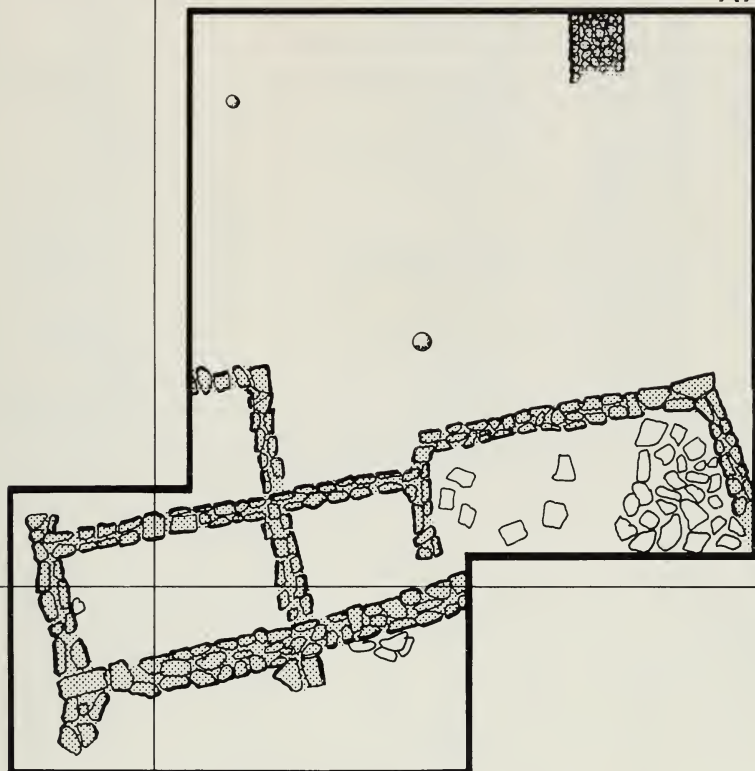
GODIN TEPE 1969
PERIOD III

0 1 2 3 4 5 m



AA8

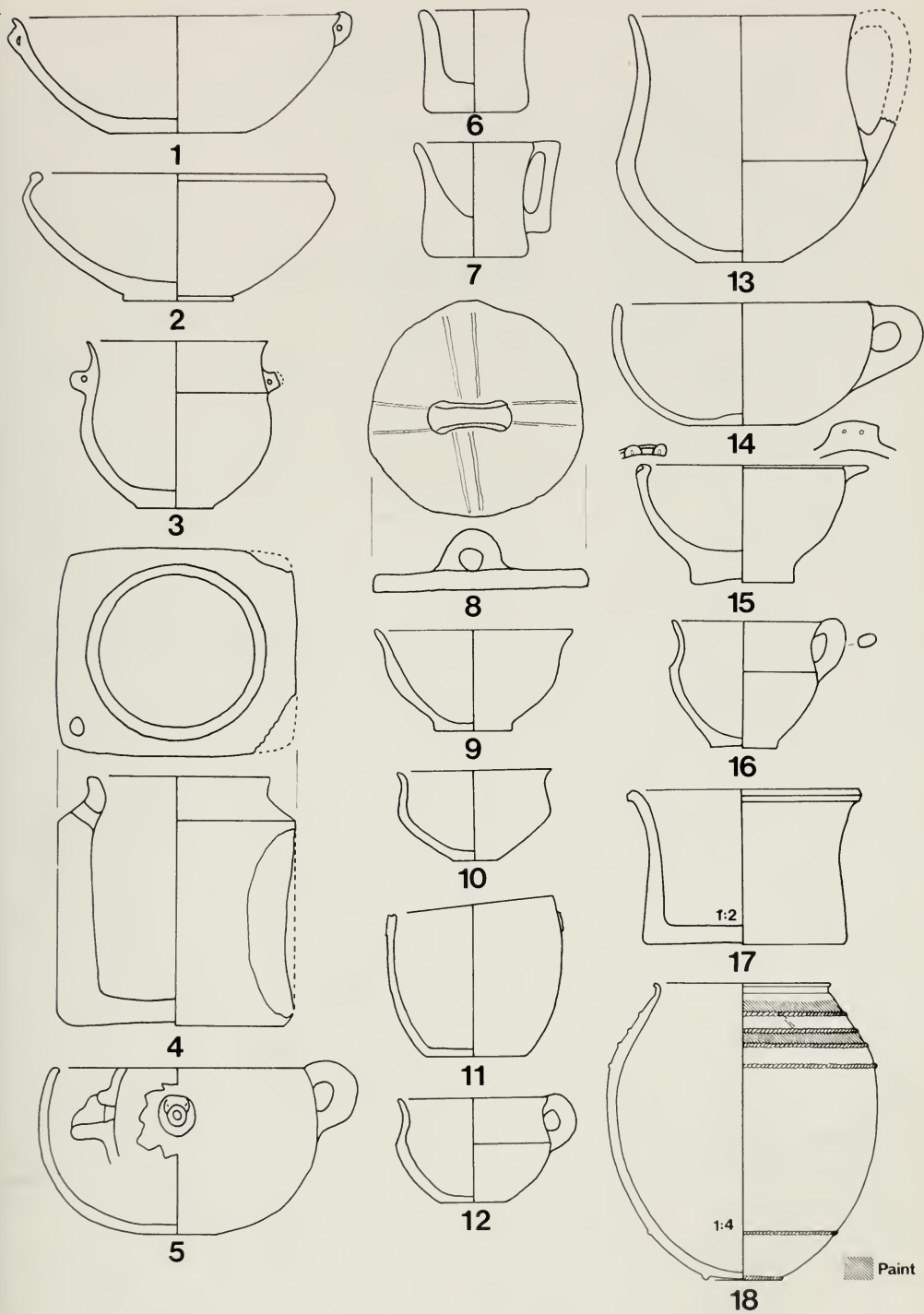
AA9



24 Godin. Period III structures, Operations AA9 and AA10.

Figure 25 — Catalogue

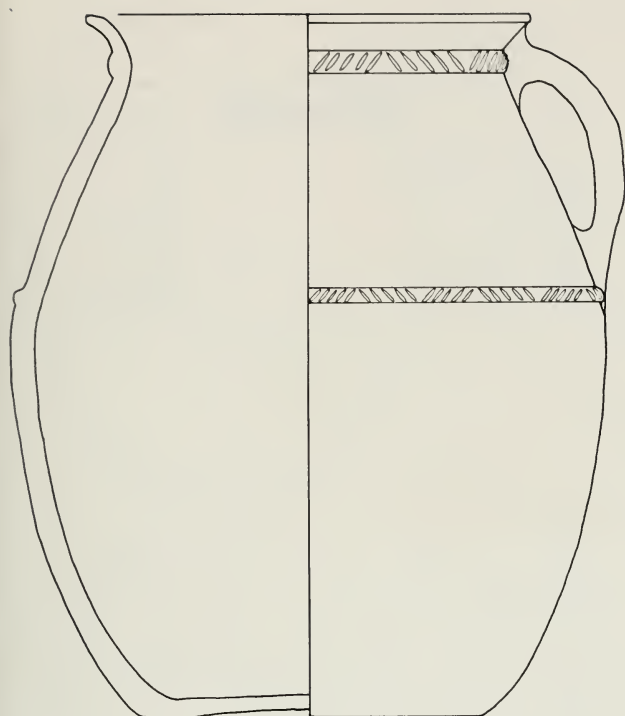
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-438	B3, st. 4, Bur. 3	Discarded
2	Gd. 69-222	C2, st. 5, Area 6	Tehran
3	Gd. 69-443	B3, st. 4, Bur. 3	N.A.
4	Gd. 69-703	AA1, st. 14, Area 10	N.A.
5	Gd. 69-260	AA2, st. 13, Area 15	Tehran
6	Gd. 69-629	Period II fill	N.A.
7	Gd. 71-7	B2, Lot 130	N.A.
8	Gd. 69-45	AA2, st. 10, Area 12	N.A.
9	Gd. 69-704	B1, Lot 89	N.A.
10	Gd. 69-675	R, Bur. 2	N.A.
11	Gd. 69-339	C2, st. 5, Area 5	Tehran
12	Gd. 69-767	B3, st. 4, Bur. 2	Discarded
13	Gd. 69-599	C2, Lot 53	N.A.
14	Gd. 69-740	A1, Lot 99	Discarded
15	Gd. 69-760	B1, wall cache	Tehran
16	Gd. 69-463	C3, Bur. 1	N.A.
17	Gd. 69-731	A1, Lot 61	Discarded
18	Gd. 69-730	AA1, st. 14, Area 10	Discarded



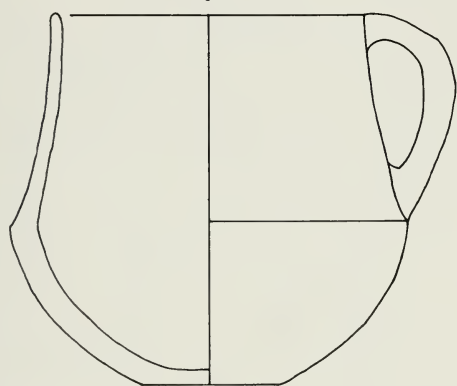
25 Godin, Period III pottery.

Figure 26 — Catalogue

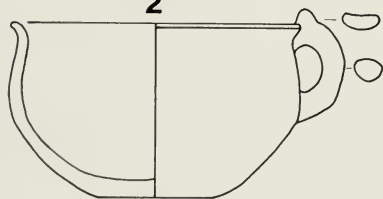
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-227	AA2, st. 11, Area 12	Discarded
2	Gd. 69-598	C2, Lot 53	Tehran
3	Gd. 69-673	R, Bur. 2	N.A.
4	Gd. 69-739	A1, Lot 101	Discarded
5	Gd. 69-248	AA1, st. 11, Area 4	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-316	B3, st. 3, Area 4	N.A.
7	Gd. 69-753	C2, st. 8B, Area 104	Tehran
8	Gd. 69-460	A2, st. 8, Area 23	N.A.
9	Gd. 69-732	B2, st. 12, Area 6	Tehran



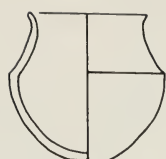
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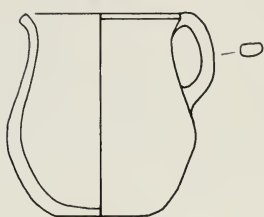
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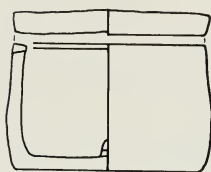
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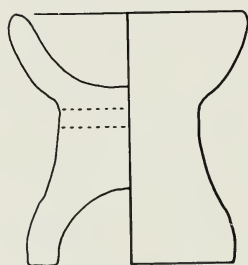
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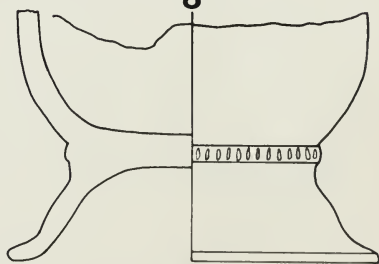
6



7



8

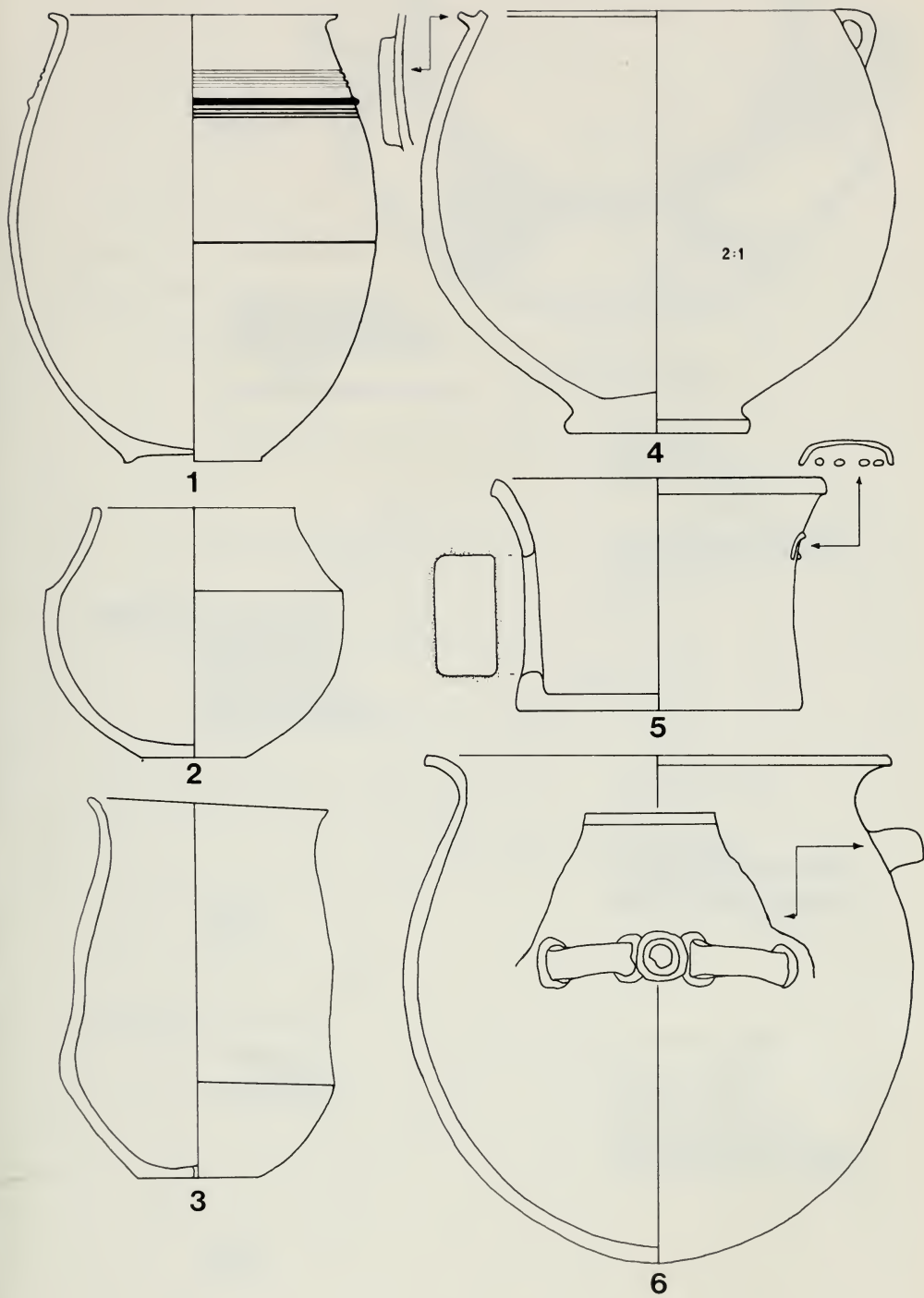


9



Figure 27 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-559	B3, Lot 7, Area 4	Discarded
2	Gd. 69-657	AA2, st. 14, Area 22	N.A.
3	Gd. 69-669	R, Bur. 1	Discarded
4	Gd. 69-548	A1, Lot 80, Area 14	Tehran
5	Gd. 69-658	B2, st. 12, Area 6	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-319	AA2, st. 8C, Area 6	Discarded



27 Godin, Period III pottery.

Figure 28 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	DD3, Lot 8, ? Area 1	
2	BB1, st. 2-3	Coarse Reddish brown surface. Smoke-blackened. Smoothed.
3	A2, st. 3, Area 3	Reddish smoke-blackened coarse.
4	AA3, Lot 10, st. 2-3, Area 4	Coarse-red-brown surface. Smoothed. Wheel made.
5	AA10, st. 2-3, Area 4	Coarse-red-brown surface. Smoke-blackened.
6	BB3, Lot 37, st. 3b, Area 1	Smoke-blackened. Well fired. Buff slip.
7	AA3, Lot 10, st. 2-3, Area 4	Buff Brown. Well fired. Wheel made.
8	BB1, Lot 37, st. 3b	Well fired. Light red.
9	EE1, Lot 2, st. 2, Area 2	Buff brown. Well finished. Wheel made.
10	AA3, Lot 8, st. 2, Area 2	Brown red. Smoke blackened.
11	BB2, st. 3b	Common Buff-pink. Smoothed. Wheel made.
12	AA3, Lot 10, ? st. 2-3, Area 4	
13	Number missing	Common plain buff. Wheel made.
14	Number missing	Coarse grey. Smoke-blackened surface. Wheel made.
15	AA3, Lot 10, st. 2-3, Area 4	Coarse Buff-reddish Brown surface. Smoke-blackened. Wheel made.



1



2



7



3



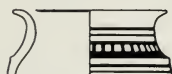
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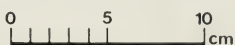
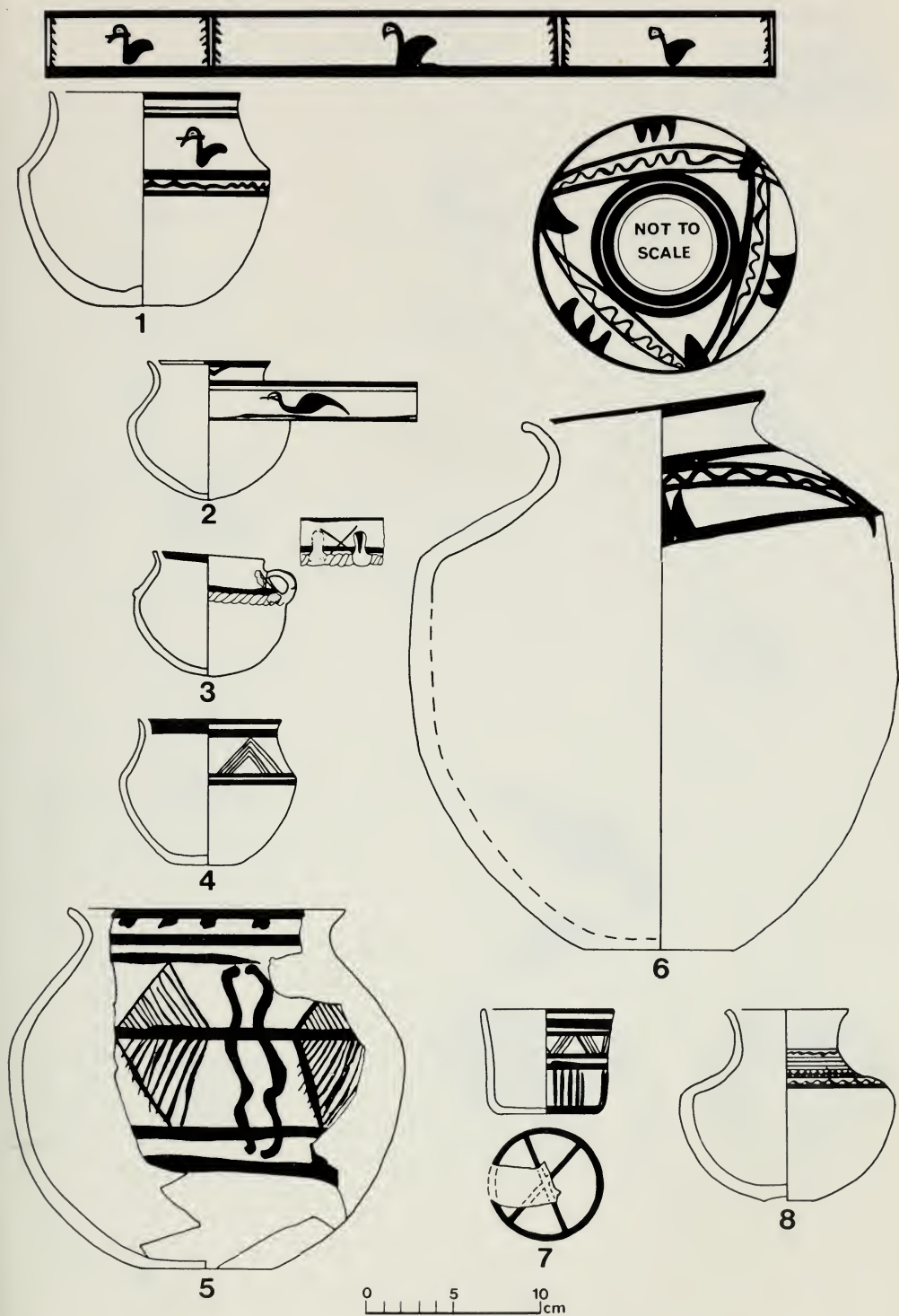


Figure 29 — Catalogue

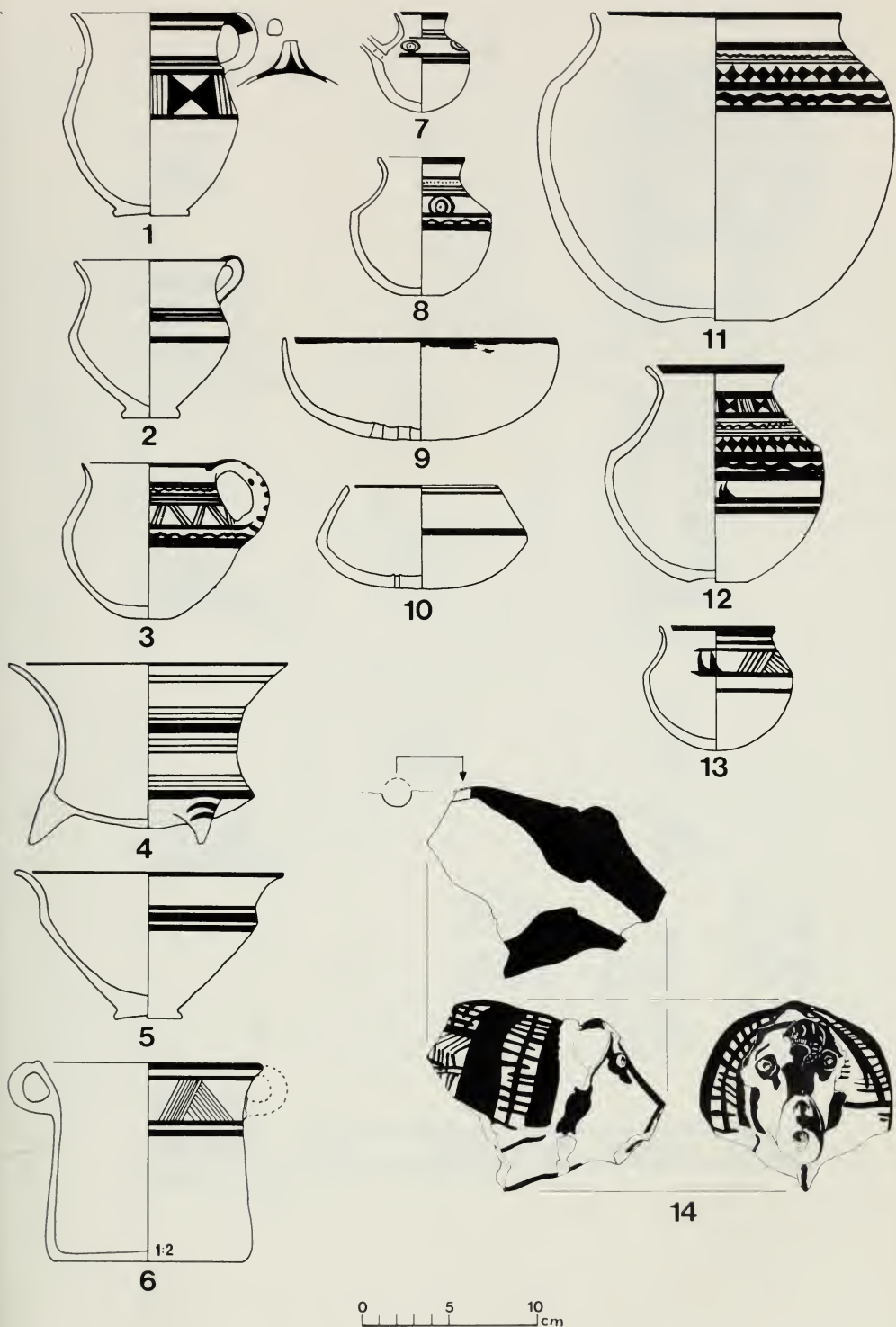
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 71-274	A1, Lot 248	Tehran
2	Gd. 71-219	AA1, Lot 78	Tehran
3	Gd. 71-92	AA, Lot 244	Tehran
4	Gd. 71-206	A1, Lot 269	Tehran
5	Gd. 71-30	B1, Lot 107	Tehran
6	Gd. 71-348	A1, 157	Tehran
7	Gd. 71-51	B1, st. 15E, Area 15	N.A.
8	Gd. 69-745	C1, Lot 26	Tehran



29 Godin, Period III painted pottery.

Figure 30 — Catalogue

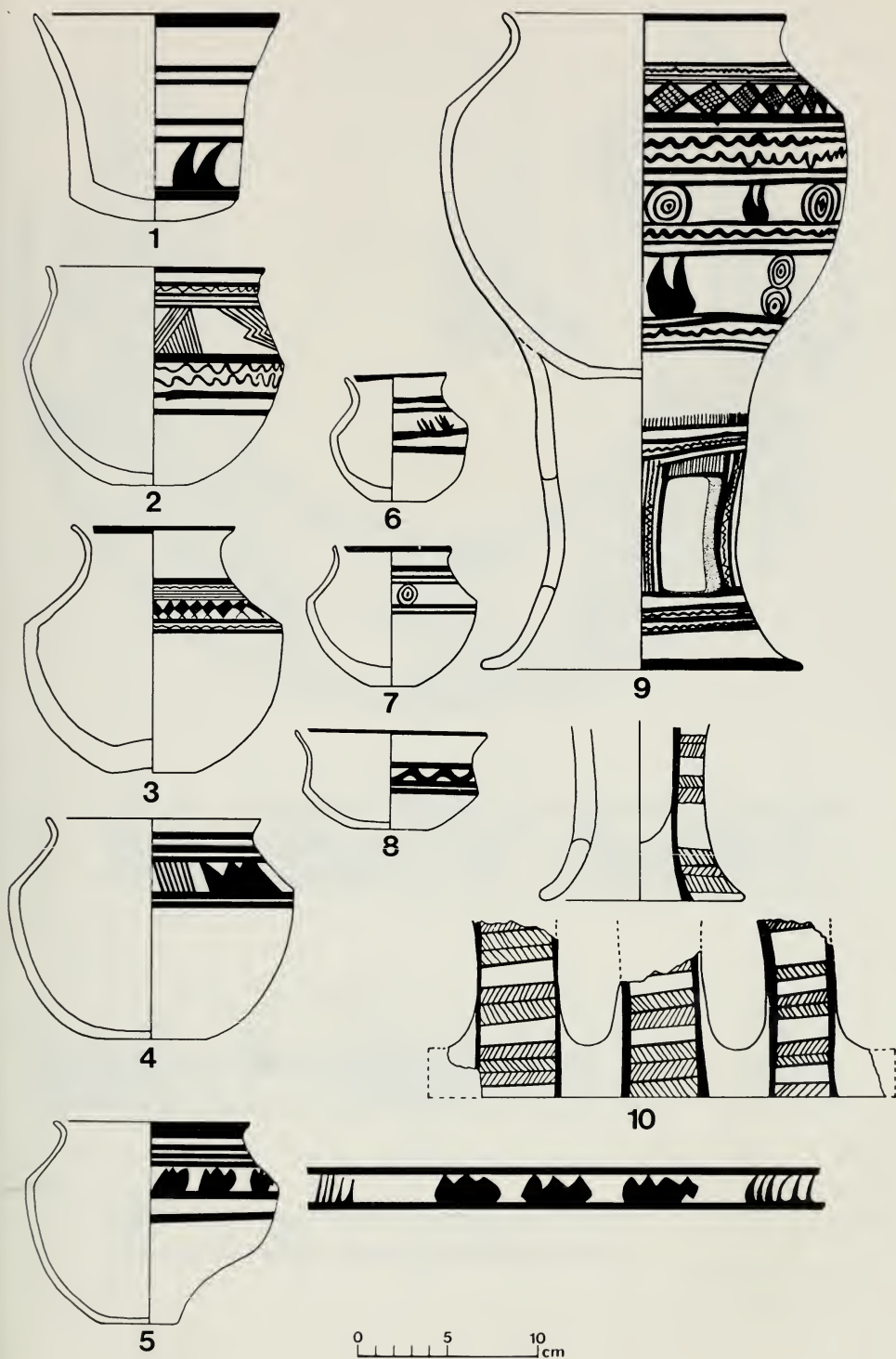
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-678	R, Bur. 2	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-679	R, Bur. 2	N.A.
3	Gd. 71-69	B1, Lot 159	N.A.
4	Gd. 69-199	AA1, III:2A fill	Tehran
5	Gd. 69-464	C3, Bur. 1	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-762	A1, III:4	Tehran
7	Gd. 71-199	A1, Lot 192	Tehran
8	Gd. 71-307	AA, Lot 296	Tehran
9	Gd. 71-57	AA, Lot 244	Tehran
10	Gd. 69-752	C2, st. 3	N.A.
11	Gd. 71-118	B1, Lot 182	Tehran
12	Gd. 71-110	AA, Lot 269	Tehran
13	Gd. 71-352	A1, Lot 236	N.A.
14	Gd. 71-271	A2, Lot 302	Tehran



30 Godin, Period III painted pottery.

Figure 31 — Catalogue

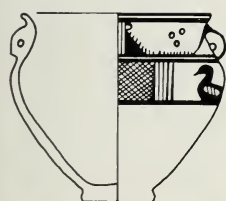
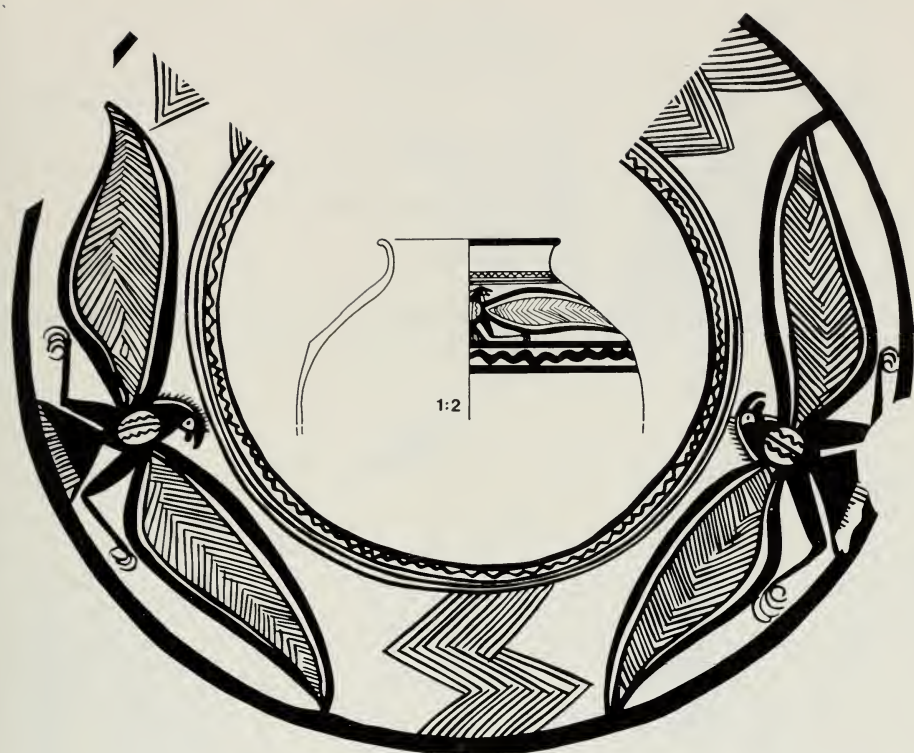
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 71-25	B1, st. 15D, Area 8	Tehran
2	Gd. 71-349	AA, Lot 282	N.A.
3	Gd. 71-345	AA, Lot 244	N.A.
4	Gd. 71-298	B1, Lot 280	Tehran
5	Gd. 69-707	B1, Lot 89	Tehran
6	Gd. 71-337	A1, Lot 400	Tehran
7	Gd. 71-234	A1, Lot 324	Discarded
8	Gd. 69-253	AA2, st. 11-12, Area 9	Tehran
9	Gd. 71-108	AA, Lot 244	Tehran
10	Gd. 69-628	C2, st. 7, Area 101	Tehran



31 Godin, Period III painted pottery.

Figure 32 — Catalogue

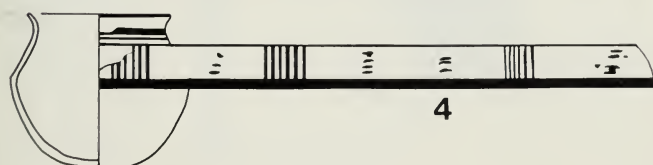
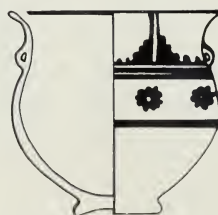
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 17-346	AA, Lot 245	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-668	R, Bur. 1	Tehran ?
3	Gd. 69-662	R, Bur. 1	N.A. ?
4	Gd. 71-200	A1, Lot 316	Tehran



2



3



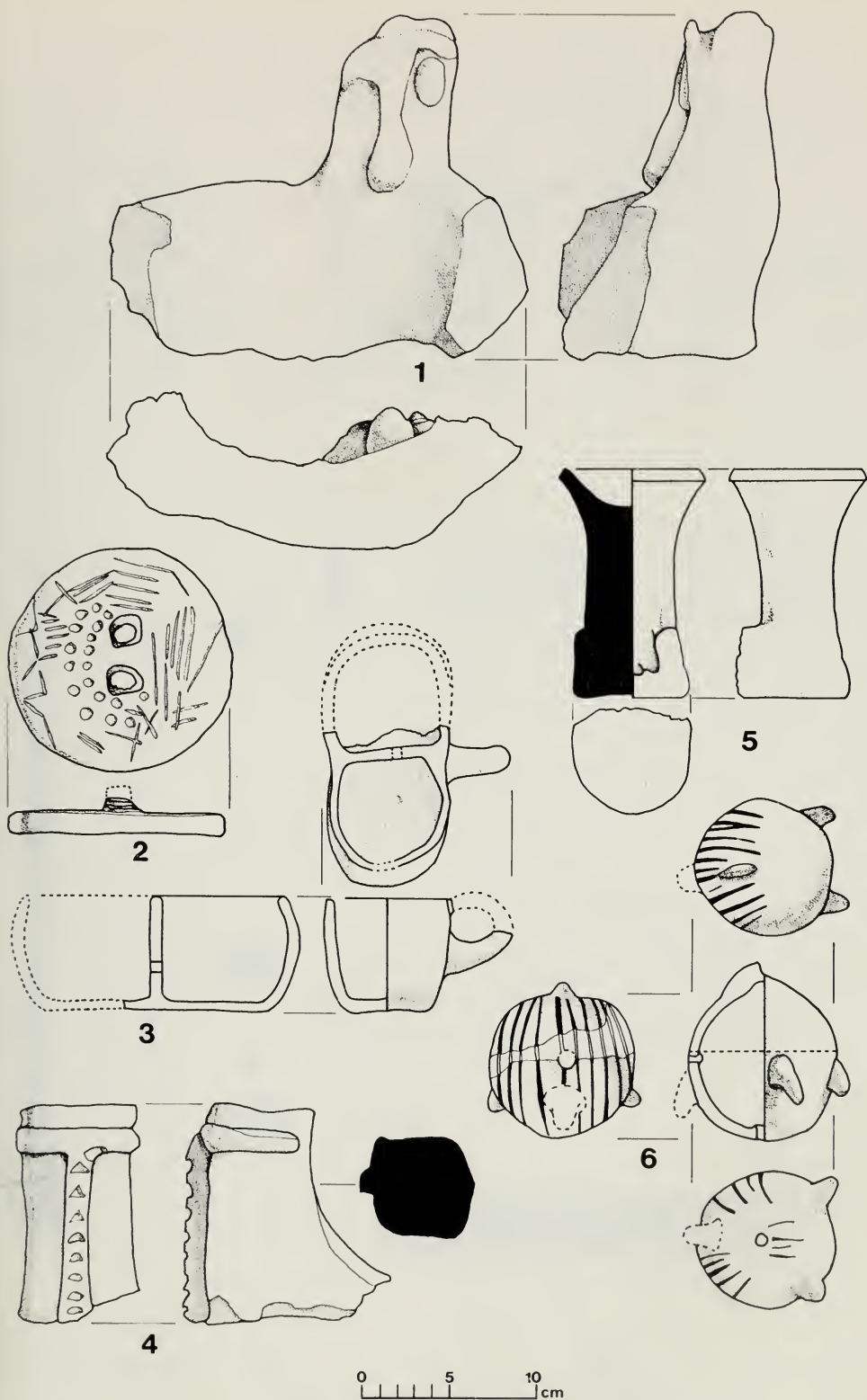
4

0 5 10 cm

32 Godin, Period III painted pottery.

Figure 33 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-10	C2, st. 3, Area 1A	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-7	C2, st. 5, Area 3	Tehran
3	Gd. 69-702	AA2/A2 balk, Lot 7, Area 21	Tehran
4	Gd. 69-58	C2, st. 5, Area 6	Tehran
5	Gd. 69-261	C2, st. 6, Area 2	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-720	A1, Lot 80	N.A.



33 Godin, Period III pottery and small finds.

Figure 34 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-331	AA9, Bur. 1	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-727	A1/B1 balk, III:2A floor	N.A.
3	Gd. 71-304	AO1, Lot 19	Tehran
4	Gd. 71-342	Period II fill	N.A.
5	Gd. 69-741	A1, Lot 102	Tehran

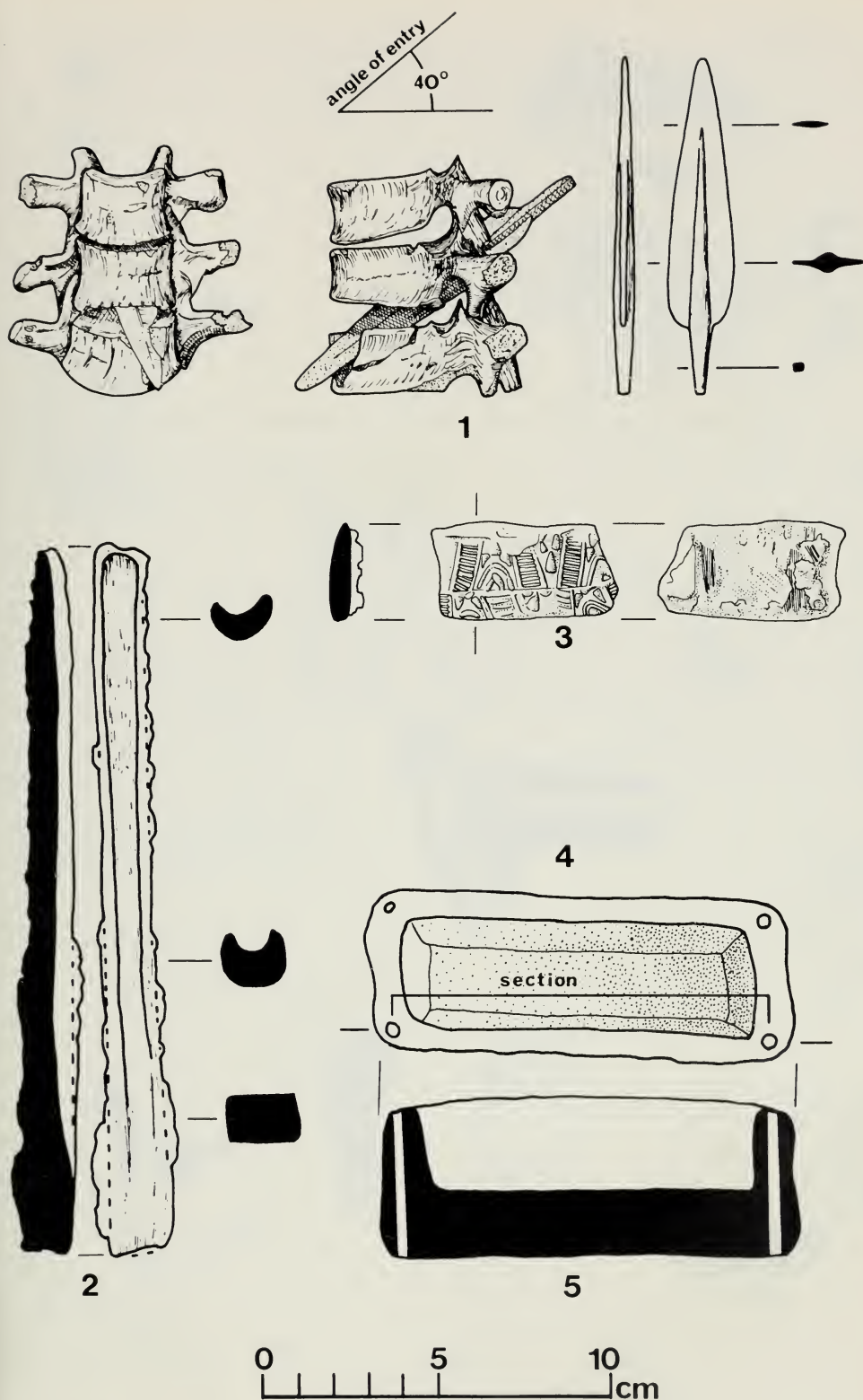


Figure 35 — Catalogue

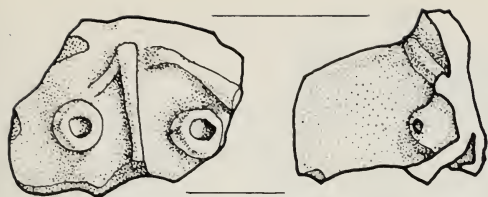
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-310	C2, st. 6	N.A.
2	Gd. 67-104	M, loose in fill	N.A.
3	Gd. 69-321	AA1, st. 8C/D, Area 4	Tehran
4	Gd. 69-59	B2, st. 9B	N.A.
5	Gd. 69-692	A2, st. 9A/B	Tehran
6	Gd. 69-48	AA1, III:2A fill	Tehran
7	Gd. 69-323	AA1, st. 8C/D, Area 4	N.A.
8	Gd. 69-322	AA1, st. 8C/D, Area 4	Tehran
9	Gd. 69-603	A2, Lot 172	Tehran
10	Gd. 69-2	C2, st. 3, Area 1	Tehran



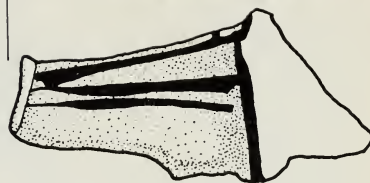
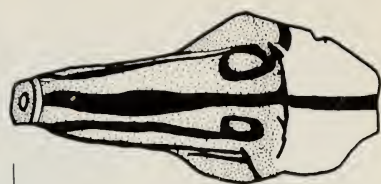
35 Godin, Period III small finds.

Figure 36 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-209	B2, Lot 80	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-51	CC1, st. 2, Area 1	N.A.
3	Gd. 69-218	B2, st. 8D	N.A.
4	Gd. 69-233	AA1, st. 11, Area 4	Tehran
5	Gd. 69-314	B3, st. 3	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-469	Surface	Tehran



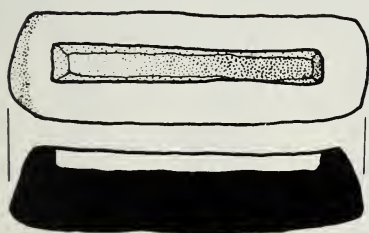
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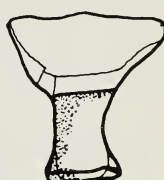
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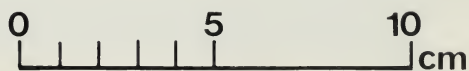
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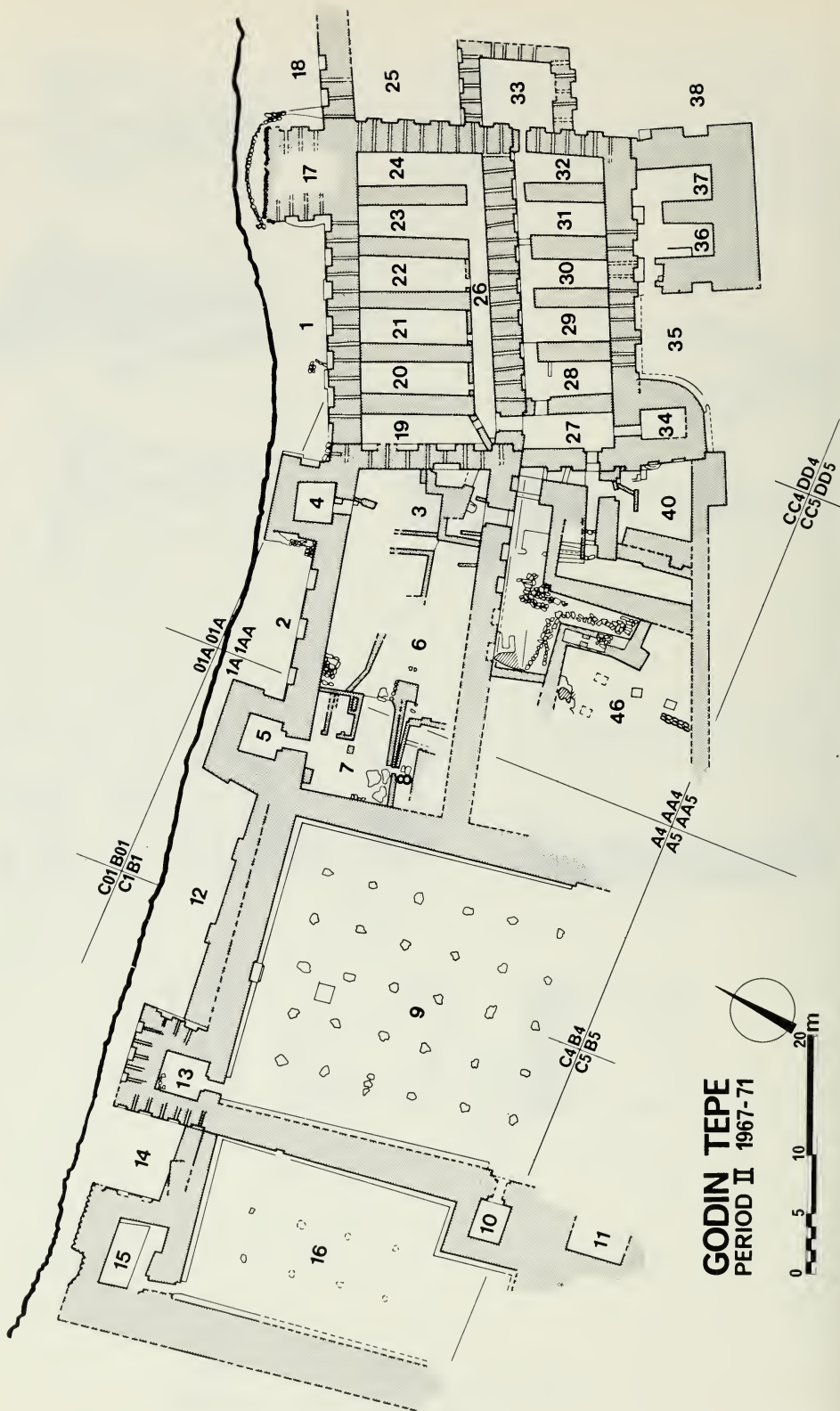


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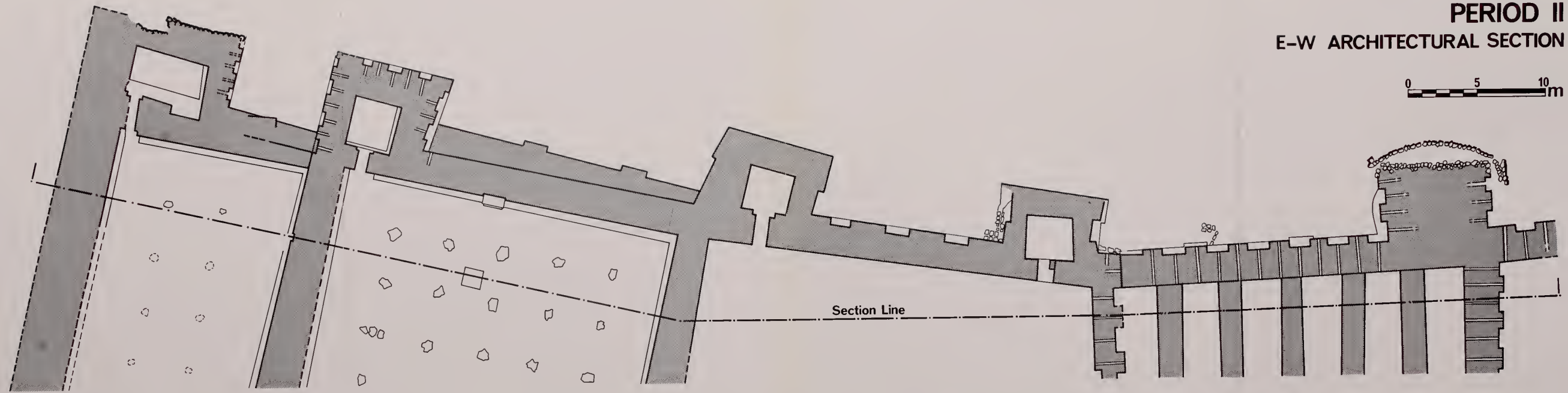


37 Godin, Period II structure: the fortified manor house.

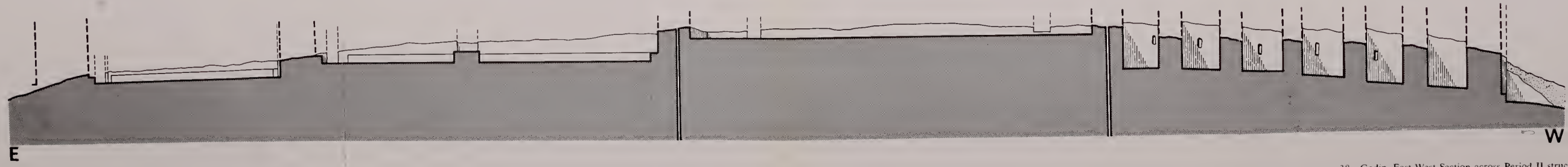
GODIN TEPE

PERIOD II

E-W ARCHITECTURAL SECTION



Section Line



E

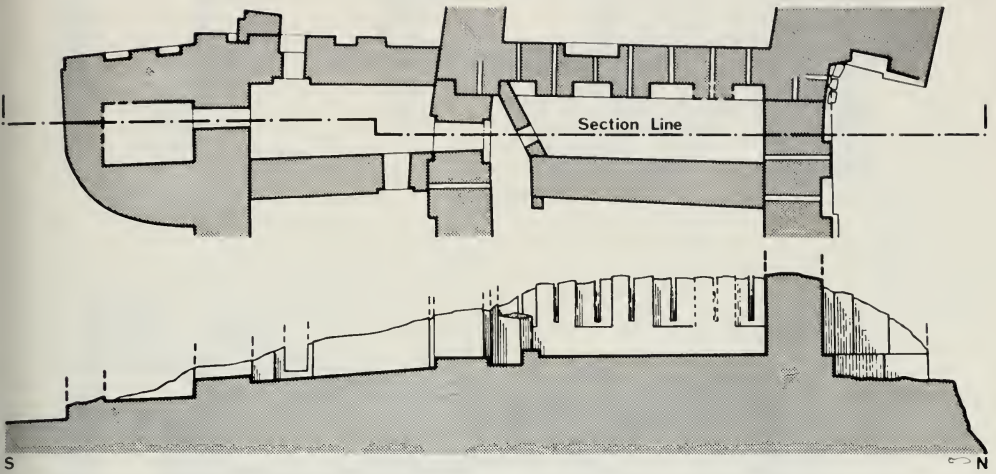
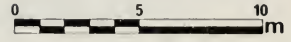
W

38 Godin, East-West Section across Period II structure.

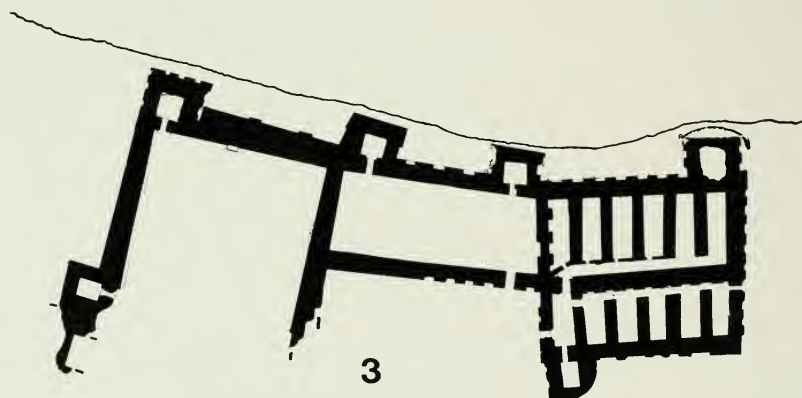
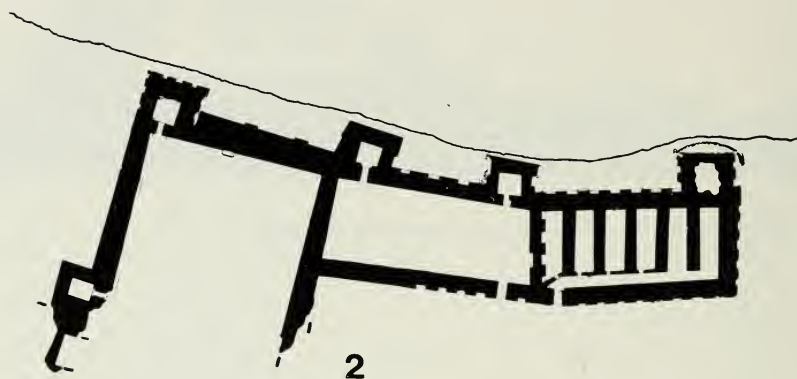
GODIN TEPE

PERIOD II

N-S ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

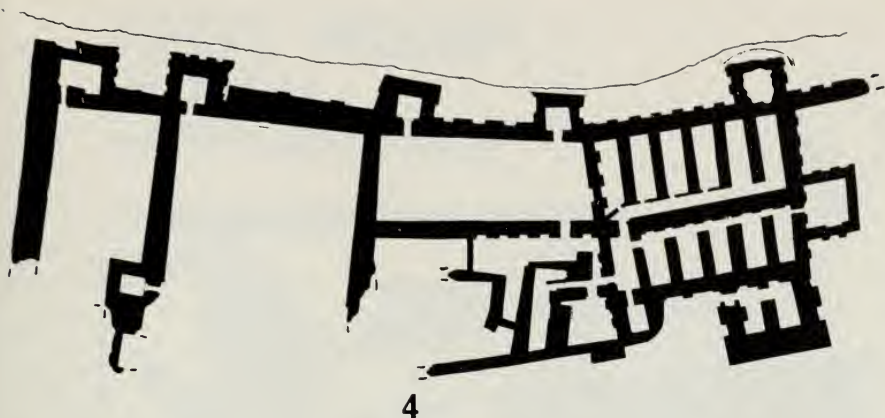


39 Godin, North-South Section across Period II structure.



GODIN TEPE PERIOD II

40 Godin, schematic plans of Stages 1, 2 and 3 in the history of the Period II structure.



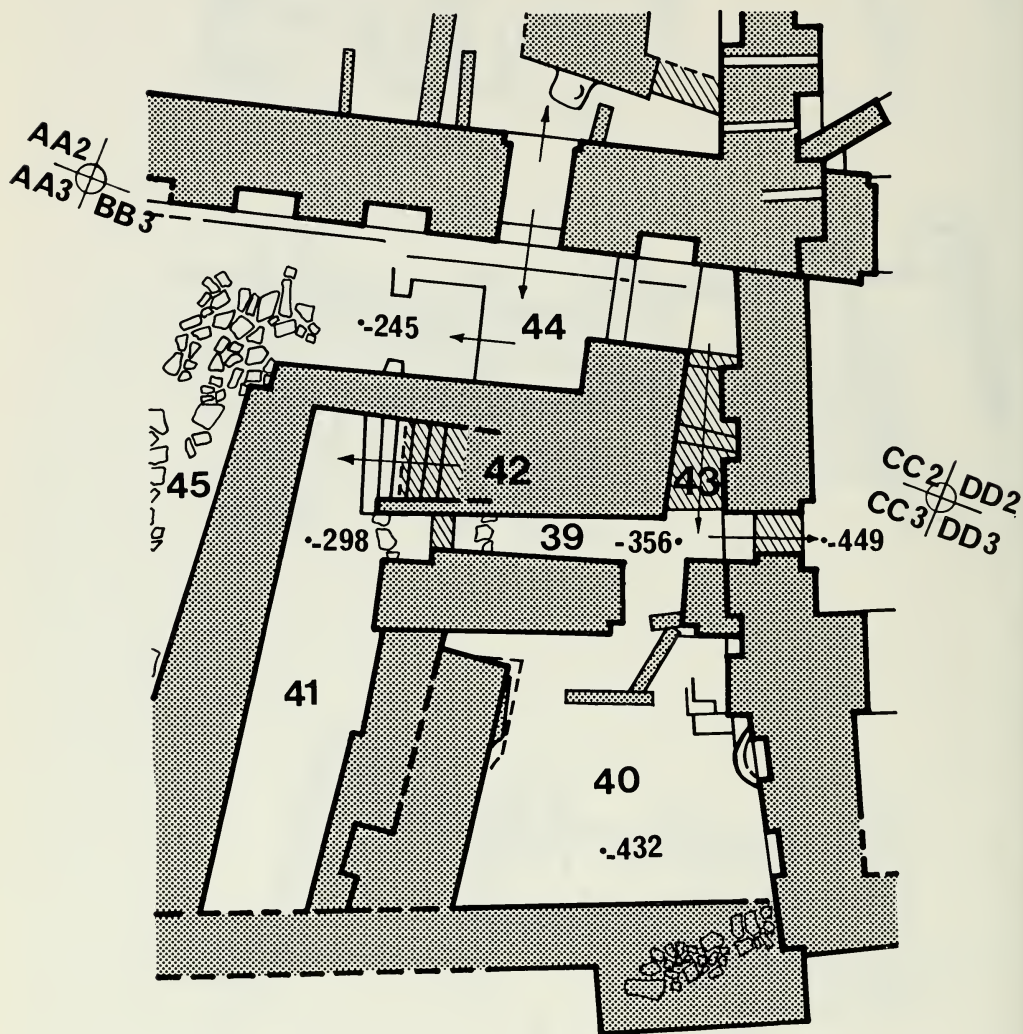
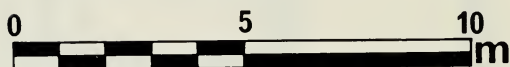
GODIN TEPE PERIOD II

- 41 Godin, schematic plans of Stages 4 and 5 in the history of the Period II structure.

GODIN TEPE

PERIOD II

ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL

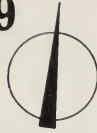


 Blocked Passages.

42 Godin, detail plan of stairway and ramp area, Period II structure.

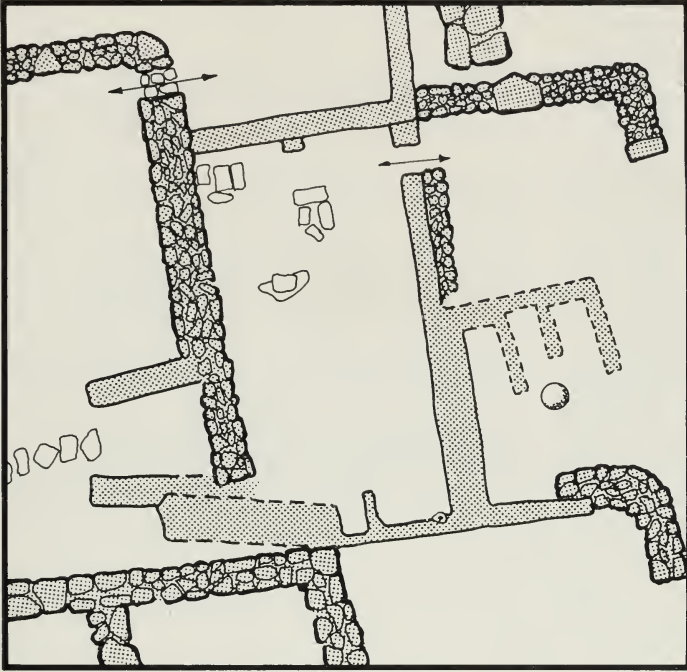
GODIN TEPE 1969

PERIOD II



AA8

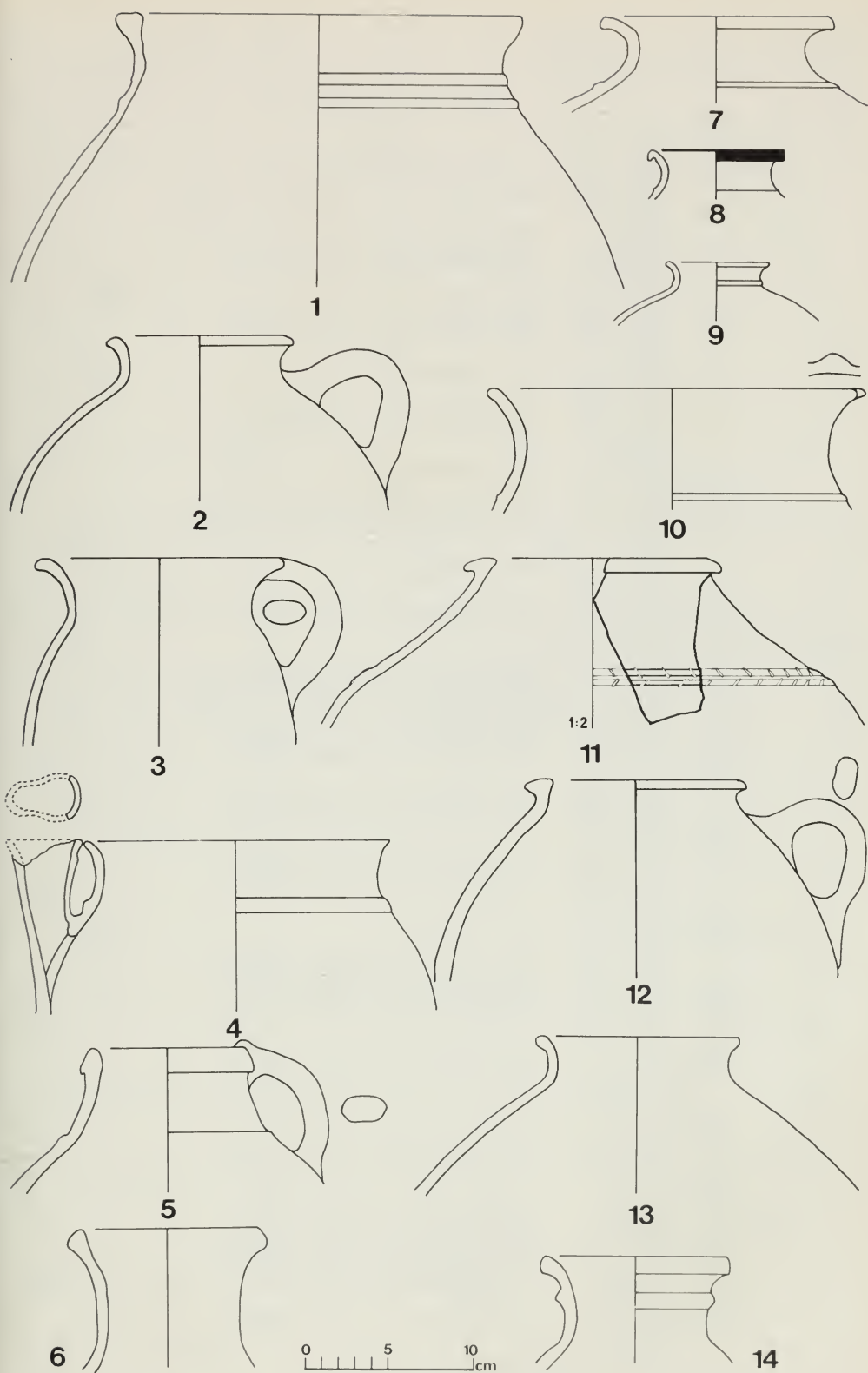
AA9



43 Godin, Period II structures, Operation AA9.

Figure 44 — Catalogue

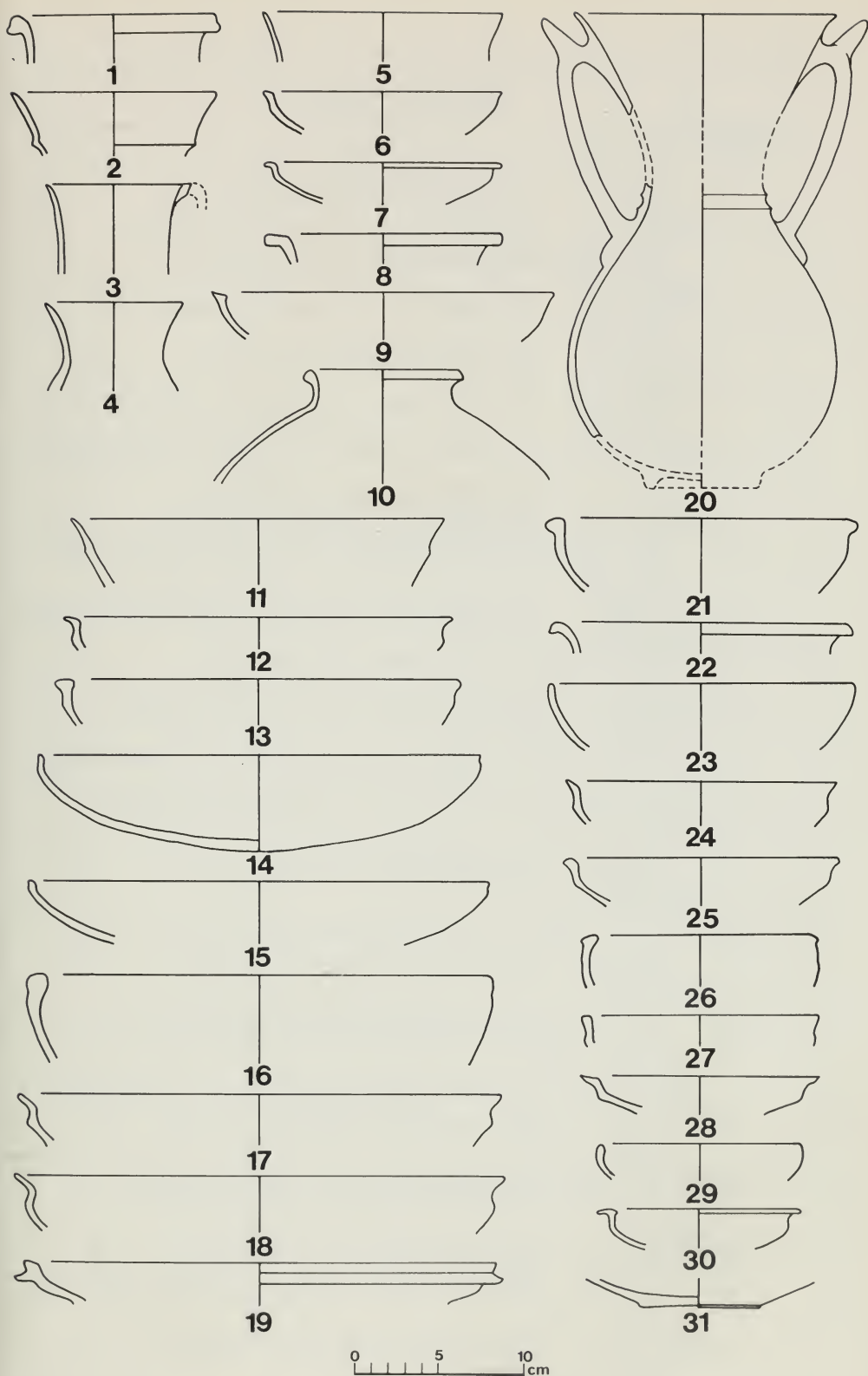
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
2	A1, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
3	AA1, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
4	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
5	AA1, st. 3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
6	BB3, st. 3B, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
7	BB1, st. 3C, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
8	B2, st 2-4	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
9	DD3, Lot 6	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
10	BB1, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
11	CC3, st. 3A, Area 5	Red-slipped common ware. Red. Burnished.
12	DD2, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
13	AA9, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
14	AA1, Pit 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.



44 Godin, Period II pottery.

Figure 45 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 9	Plain-buff fine ware. Dark buff. Burnished.
2	CC2, st. 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Dark buff. Burnished.
3	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
4	BB2, st. 3a	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
5	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Polished.
6	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
7	BB1, st. 3, Area 4	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
8	BB3, st. 3B, Area 4	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Smoothed.
9	DD3, st. 2, Area 1	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Smoothed.
10	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Red-slipped fine ware. Red. Burnished.
11	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Polished.
12	BB2, st. 3A	Grey fine ware. Black. Polished.
13	CC2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff fine ware. Pink-buff. Burnished.
14	CC2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff fine ware. Pink-buff. Burnished.
15	CC2, st. 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
16	A1, st. 3, Area 21	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Polished.
17	DD3, Lot 6	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
18	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Polished.
19	AA3, st. 2, Area 4	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
20	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Gd. 69-334. N.A.
21	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
22	BB2, st. 3A	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
23	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
24	DD2, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
25	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 5	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Smoothed.
26	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
27	Surface	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Polished.
28	EE1, st. 3	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Smoothed.
29	BB2, st. 3A	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
30	Number missing	Red-slipped fine ware. Red. Smoothed.
31	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.



45 Godin, Period II pottery.

Figure 46 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	BB3, st. 3, Area 3	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
2	BB2, st. 3B	Plain-buff common ware. Pink-buff. Smoothed.
3	BB3, st. 2-3A, Area 1A	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
4	DD3, Lot 8, Area 1	Plain-buff fine ware. Pink-buff. Burnished.
5	A2, st. 4, Area 1	Brown fine ware. Light brown. Polished.
6	DD3, Lot 8, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
7	CC2, st. 2-3, Area 1	Brown fine ware. Light brown. Horizontal burnished marks.
8	A, st. 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
9	CC2, st. 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Orange-buff. Polished.
10	AA3, Lot 15	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
11	EE1, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Cream-buff. Matte.
12	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Brown. Horizontal burnish marks.
13	BB3, st. 3B, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
14	CC2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Brown-buff. Burnished.
15	A1, st. 6, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
16	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Smoke blackened. Matte.
17	CC1, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Cream-buff. Matte.
18	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
19	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 5	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
20	DD3, st. 2, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
21	BB2, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
22	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Brown-grey. Smoothed.
23	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
24	Number missing	Plain-buff fine ware. Orange-buff. Burnished.
25	BB2, st. 2-3	Red-slipped common ware. Light red. Smoothed.
26	AA3, st. 3B, Area 4	Red-slipped common ware. Red. Burnished.
27	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
28	BB2, st. 3B	Plain-buff common ware. Brown. Horizontal burnish marks.
29	AA2, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
30	A2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.

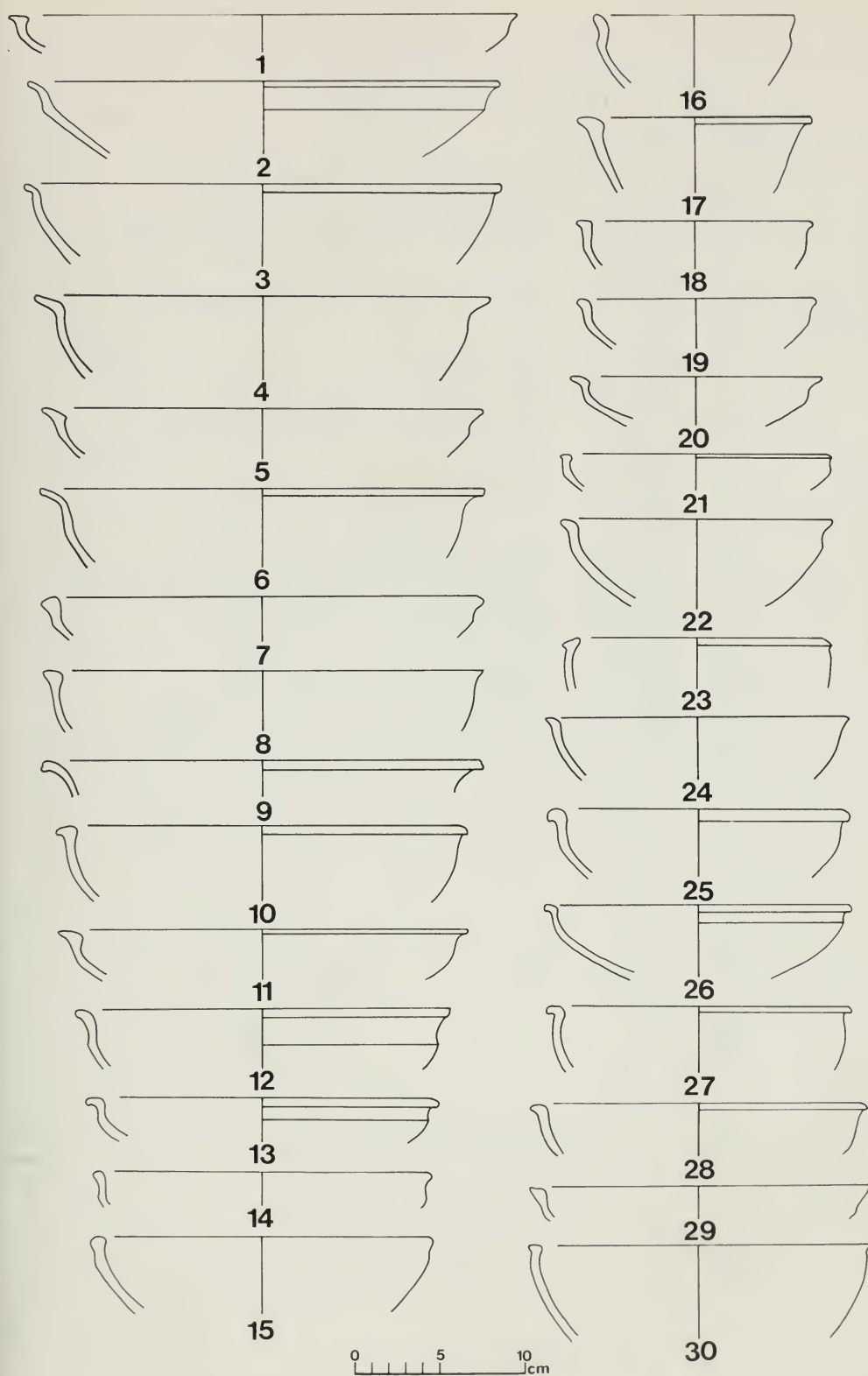
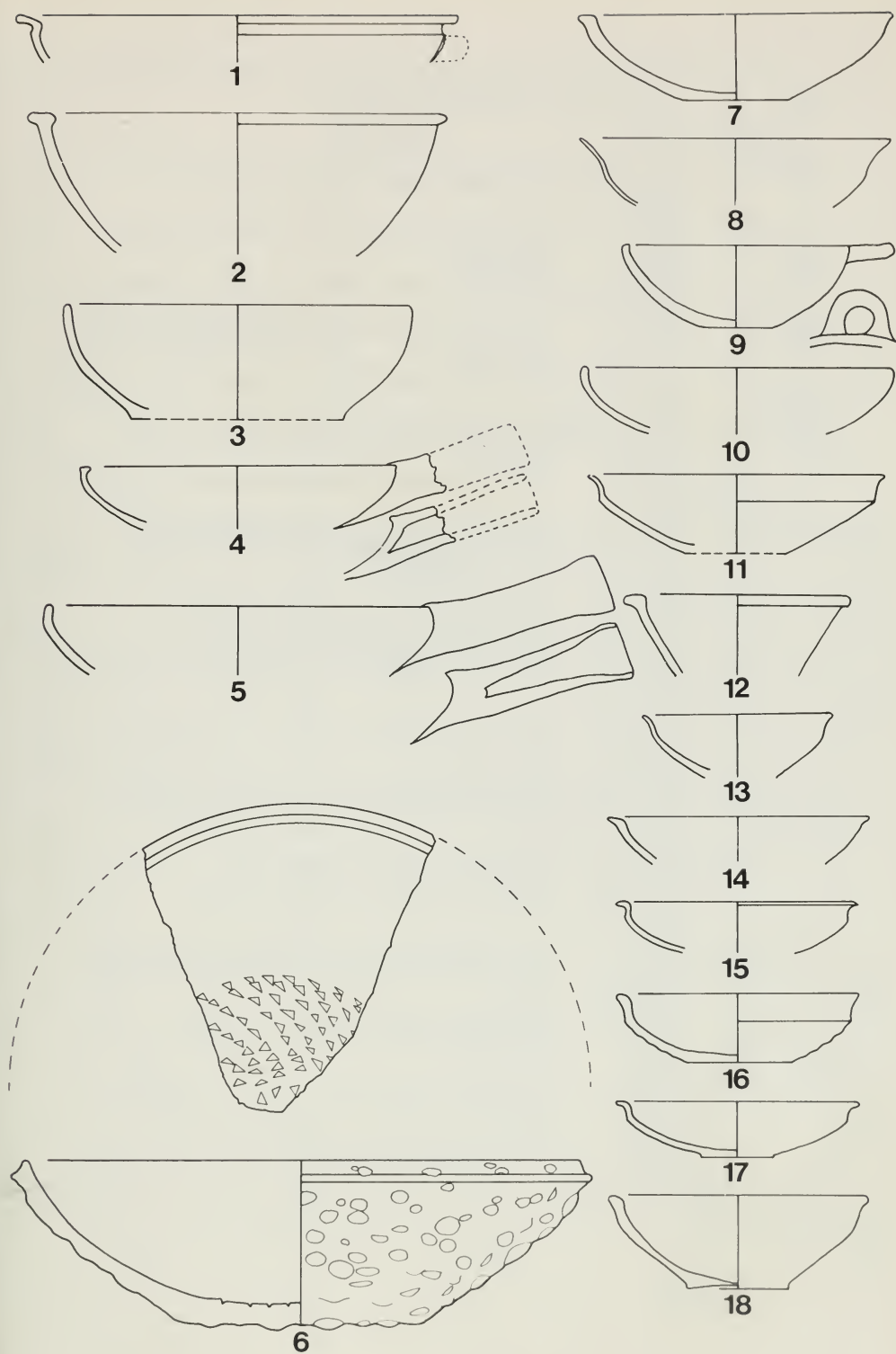


Figure 47 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	B3, st. 3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
2	BB1, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
3	BB2, st. 2A	Red-slipped common ware. Light red. Burnished.
4	CC2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Burnished.
5	CC2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff Smoothed.
6	BB3, st. 3, Area 3	Plain-buff common ware. Greenish-buff. Over fired and badly blistered.
7	BB2, st. 3A	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Matte.
8	AA3, st. 3	Plain-buff fine ware. Reddish-buff. Polished.
9	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Buff with smoke-blackening. Matte.
10	DD2, Lot 4, Area 1	Red-slipped fine ware. Red. Burnished.
11	CC2, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
12	CC1, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
13	DD, Lot 36	Plain-buff common fine ware. Reddish-buff. Burnished.
14	DD, Lot 36	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
15	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
16	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Matte.
17	BB2, st. 3B	Plain-buff fine ware. Reddish-buff. Burnished.
18	BB2, st. 3A	Plain-buff common ware. Cream-buff. Matte.



47 Godin, Period II pottery.

Figure 48 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	AA3, st. 3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
2	CC2, st. 2-3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Tan. Smoke blackened. Burnished.
3	CC2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Cream-buff. Burnished.
4	AA2, st. 3	Plain-buff common ware. Greenish-cream. Over-fired. Smoothed.
5	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Tan. Brown-black. Smoothed.
6	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Tan-buff. Brown-black. Smoothed.
7	CC2, st. 3, Area 2	Plain-buff common. Reddish-buff. Burnished.
8	BB1, st. 3	Plain-buff common ware. Tan-buff. Smoothed.
9	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Cream-buff. Smoothed.
10	BB2, st. 3B	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
11	BB2, st. 3B	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
12	CC2, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
13	BB3, st. 3B, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Reddish-buff. Smoothed.
14	A1, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Pink-buff. Smoothed.
15	AA1, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Cream buff. Smoothed.
16	BB2, st. 3A	Plain-buff common ware. Cream buff. Smoothed.
17	Number missing	Grey fine ware. Grey-black. Burnished.
18	DD2, st. 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Matte.
19	AA3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
20	DD3, Lot 36	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
21	Number missing	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
22	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
23	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
24	Number missing	Red-slipped common ware. Light red. Burnished.
25	Number missing	Plain-buff common ware. Tan-buff. Smoothed.

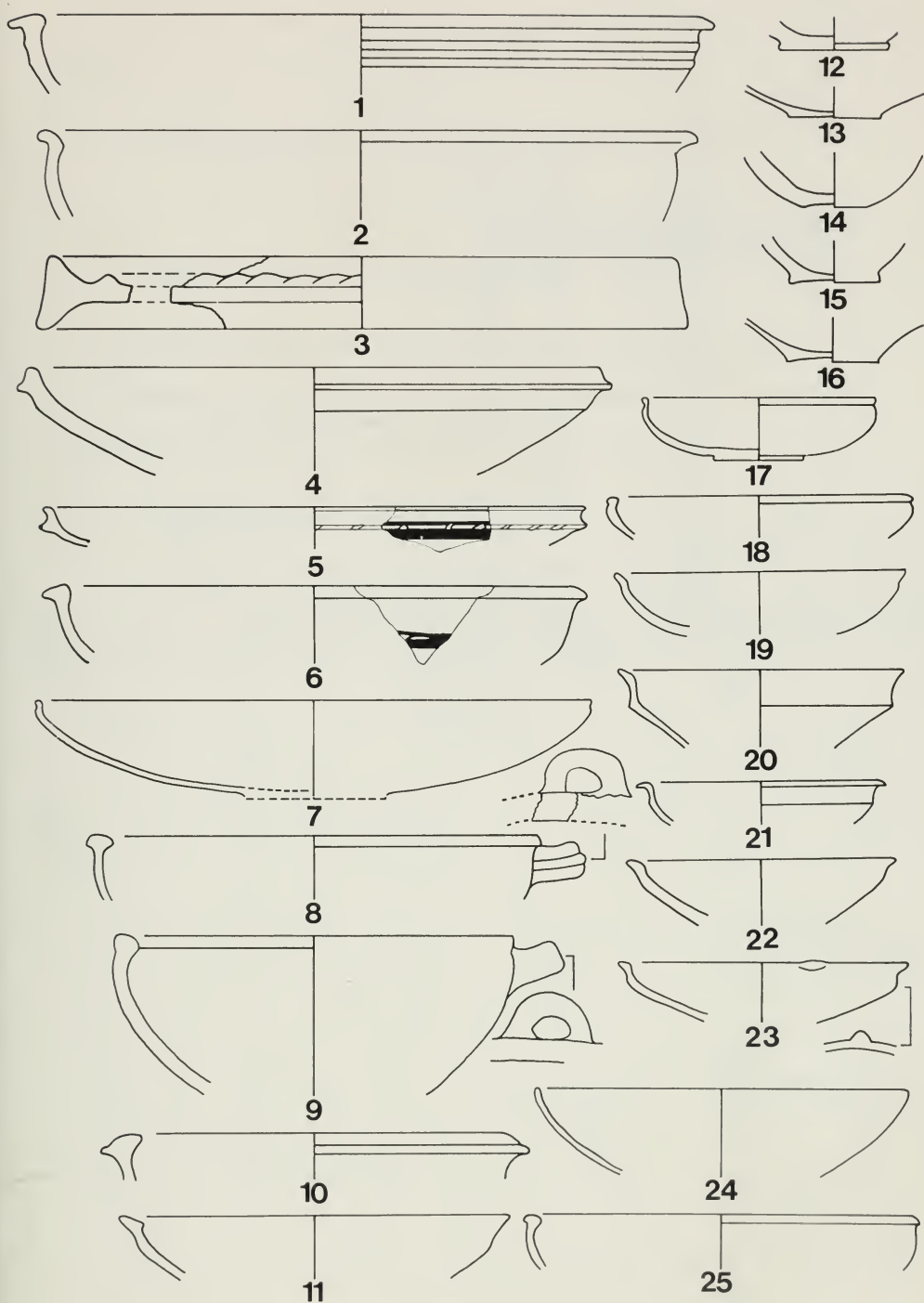
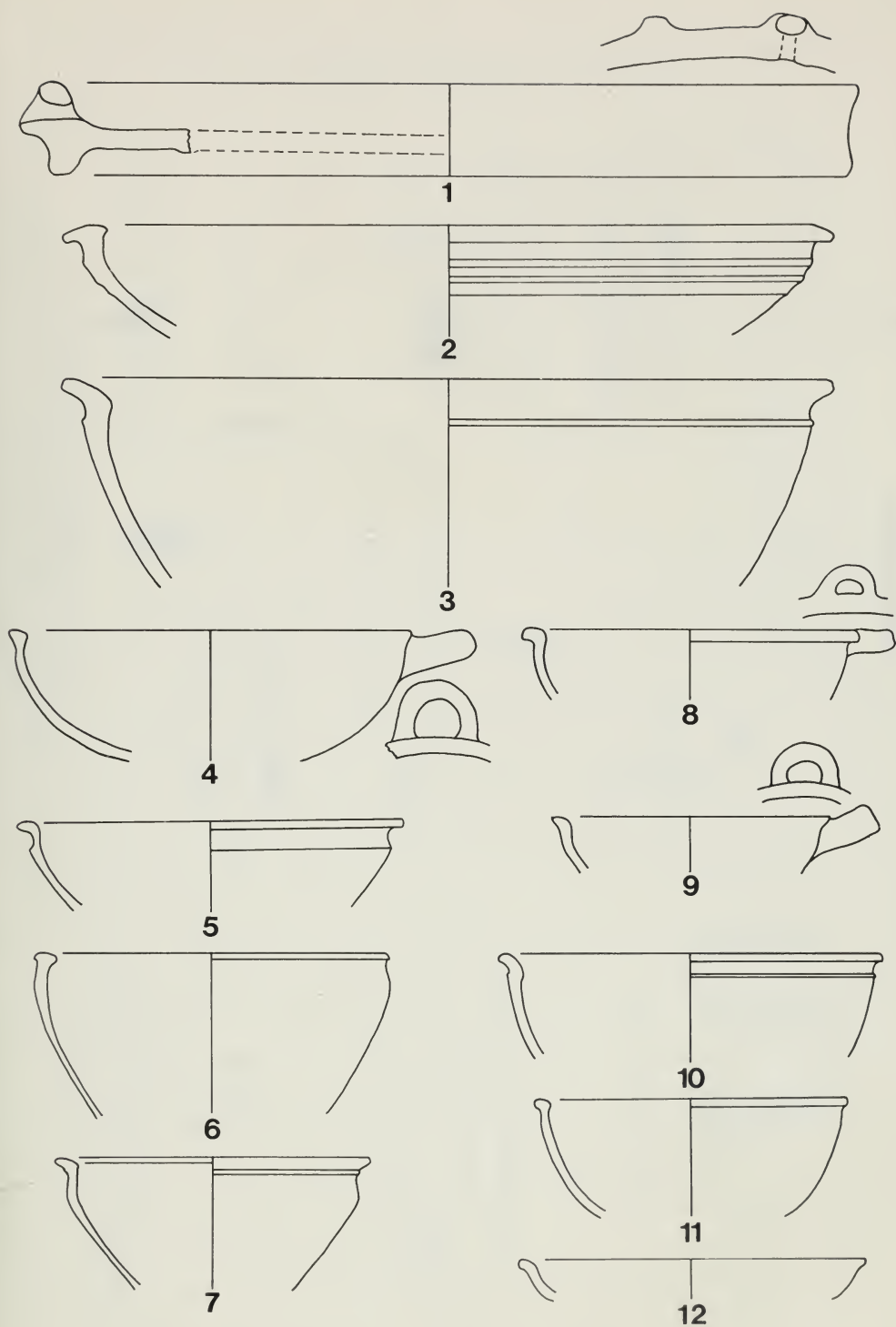


Figure 49 — Catalogue

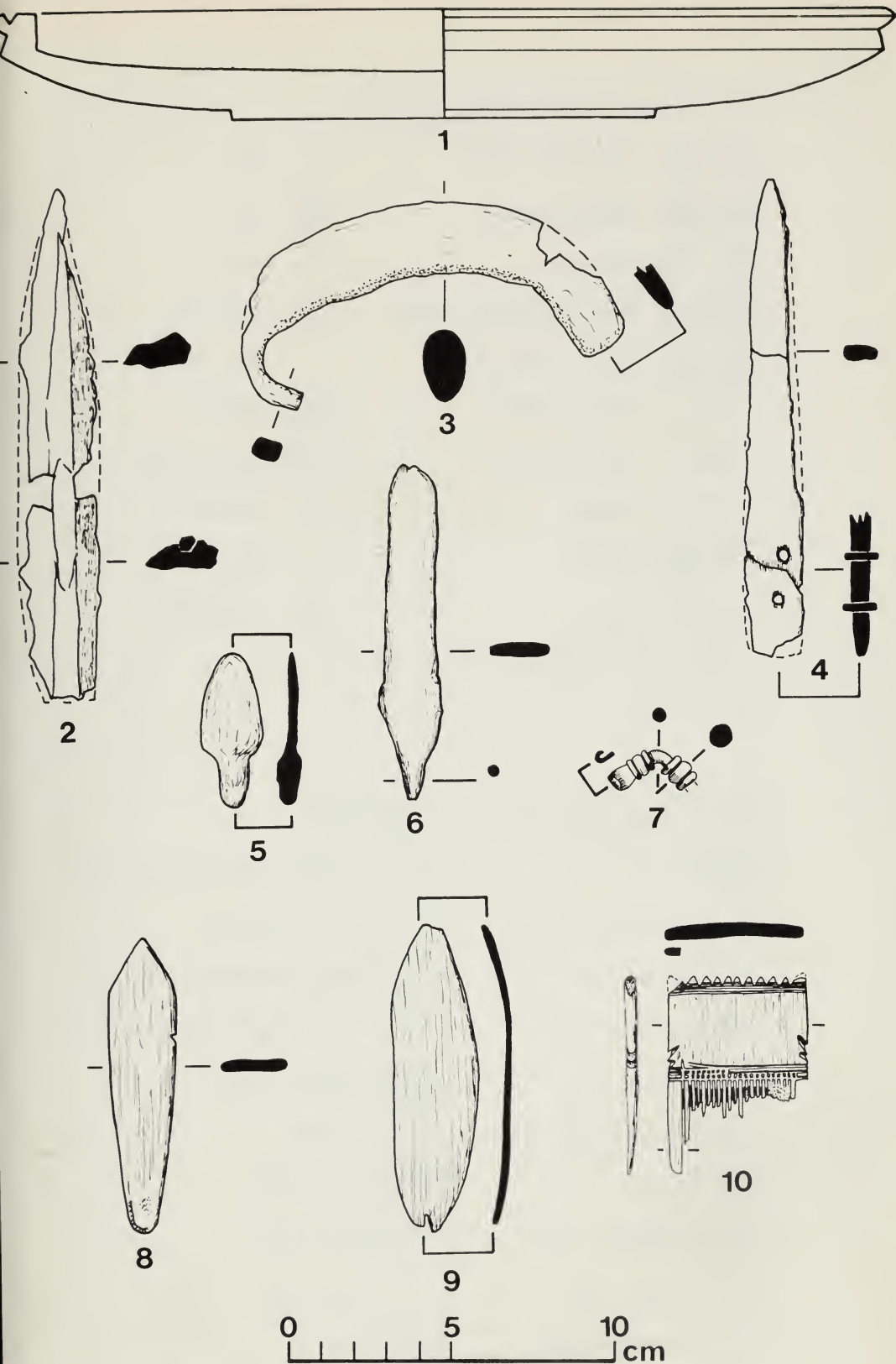
<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	BB2, st. 2-3	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed. Hole in lip.
2	A1, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
3	A1, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
4	AA1, st. 1	Plain-buff common ware. Tan-buff. Smoothed.
5	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed.
6	AA3, st. 2, Area 2	Plain-buff common ware. Orange-buff. Burnished.
7	BB1, st. 3B, Area 2	Outside plain-buff common ware. Buff. Smoothed. Inside red-slipped. Reddish-buff. Smoothed.
8	AA3, st. 2-3, Area 4	Plain-buff common ware. Pink-buff. Horizontal burnish marks.
9	B2, st. 3A	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
10	A1, st. 3, Area 1	Plain-buff common ware. Buff. Burnished.
11	EE1, st. 3, Area 2	Red-slipped common ware. Red. Smoothed.
12	O, Lot 1	Plain-buff fine ware. Buff. Smoothed.



0 5 10 cm

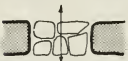



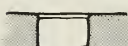

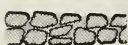









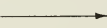
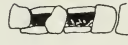

Figure 50 — Catalogue

<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Present Location</i>
1	Gd. 69-196	BB2, st. 2, Area 4	Tehran
2	Gd. 69-224	DD3, st. 2, Area 2	Tehran
3	Gd. 69-462	CC1, st. 4, Area 3	N.A.
4	Gd. 69-258	BB1/2 balk, Lot 1	N.A.
5	Gd. 69-729	BB3, st. 3B, Area 4	N.A.
6	Gd. 69-211	AA9/10, Lot 1	N.A.
7	Gd. 69-217	BB2, st. 2, Area 3	Tehran
8	Gd. 71-285	SE corner, Lot 2	N.A.
9	Gd. 69-634	CC2, Area 3 floor	Tehran
10	Gd. 69-264	BB2, st. 3B	Tehran























50 Godin, Period II small finds.

KEY TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

	Threshold Stones		Bin
	Blocked Door		Pot
	Window		Hole
	Wall Foundation Stones		Later Pit
	Mud/Mud Brick Wall		Post Hole
	Paving Stones		Gravel
	Other Stones		Stone Steps
	Bench	14	Room No.
	Hearth		Down
	Drain		Grid Lines
-- 480	Elevation (cm) Below Datum		

51 Godin, Key to symbols, architectural plans.

KEY TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTIONS

	Turf		Striated occupational trash
	Very loose wash		Bricky collapse
	Loose wash		Bricky collapse & brick bats
	Compact wash		Layered wash-mud, clay, etc.
	Gravel		Artificial pack
	Loose wash & gravel		Hearth
	Sand		Heavy burn
	Compact ash		Brick wall
	Loose ash		Tauf wall
	Striated ash		Stone

52 Godin, Key to symbols, archaeological sections.

Plates

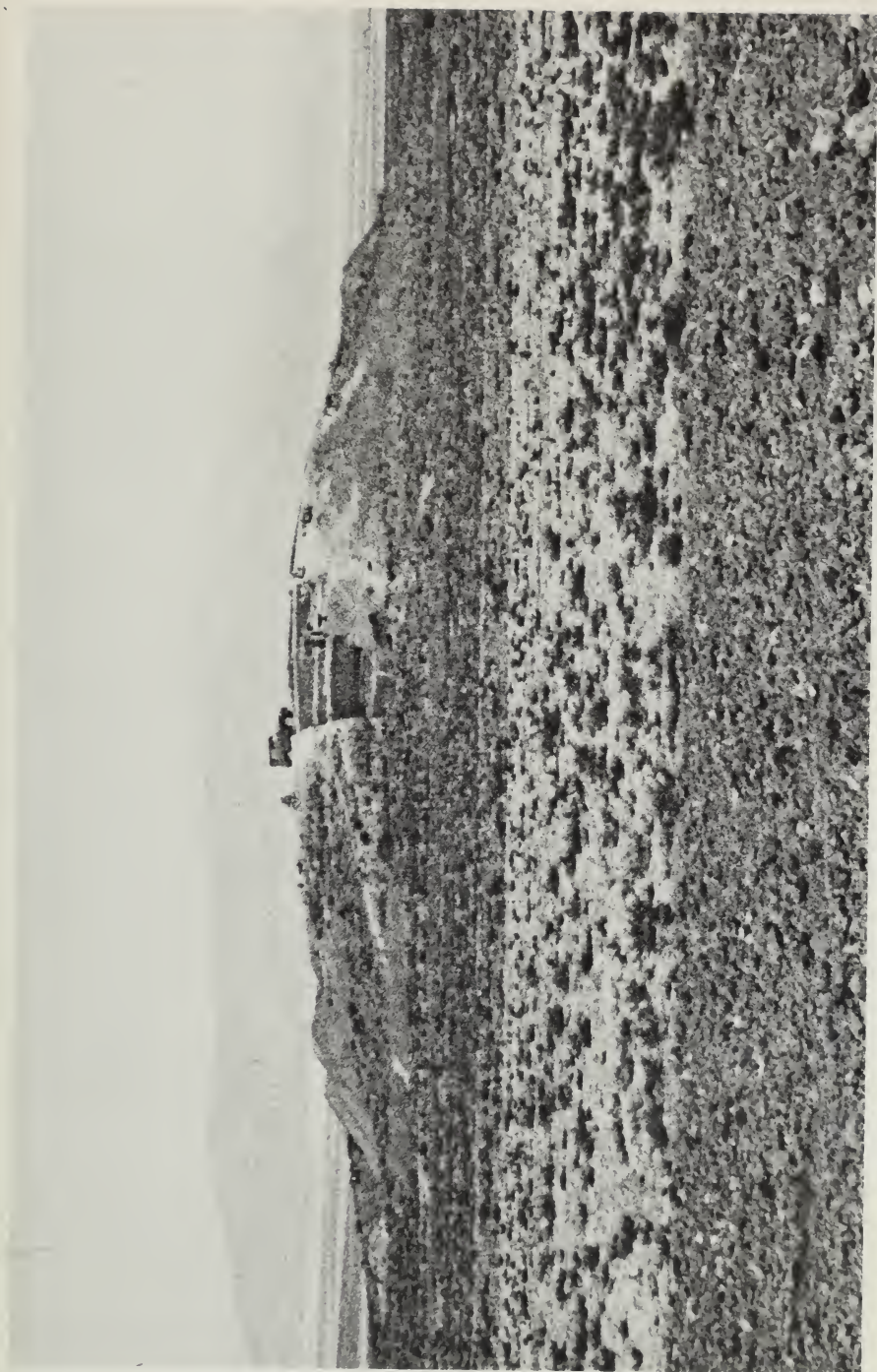


Plate I: Seh Gabi, Mound B, about one month after the start of excavations. Looking west.



Plate II: Seh Gabi, Mounds A and E as viewed from Mound B at the start of excavations.



Plate III: Niche and quern in the main room, Level A, Mound B. Looking north.



Plate IV: Plastered feature west of wall D in H 19, Level A, Mound B.



Plate V: Eastern end of the main room, Level A, Mound B, showing the plastered walls and the sling pellets on the floor.



Plate VI: Sling pellets and red deer antlers in the open area to the east of the building, Level A, Mound B.



Plate VII: Level C, Mound B, general view. The curtain wall in the upper right is wall N.



Plate VIII: Close up of the corrugated surface of wall N, mound B, Level C.



Plate IX: Mound B, G 20, Burial 5, covered.



Plate X: Mound B, G 20, Burial 5, uncovered.



Plate XI: The Godin Citadel mound viewed from the north at the close of 1971 field season.



Plate XII: Close-up of the torso of Burial 1, Operation AA9 with arrow head imbedded in the spine.



Plate XIII: Level III:2C, entrance corridor, room 1, with stone threshold and mud brick benches.

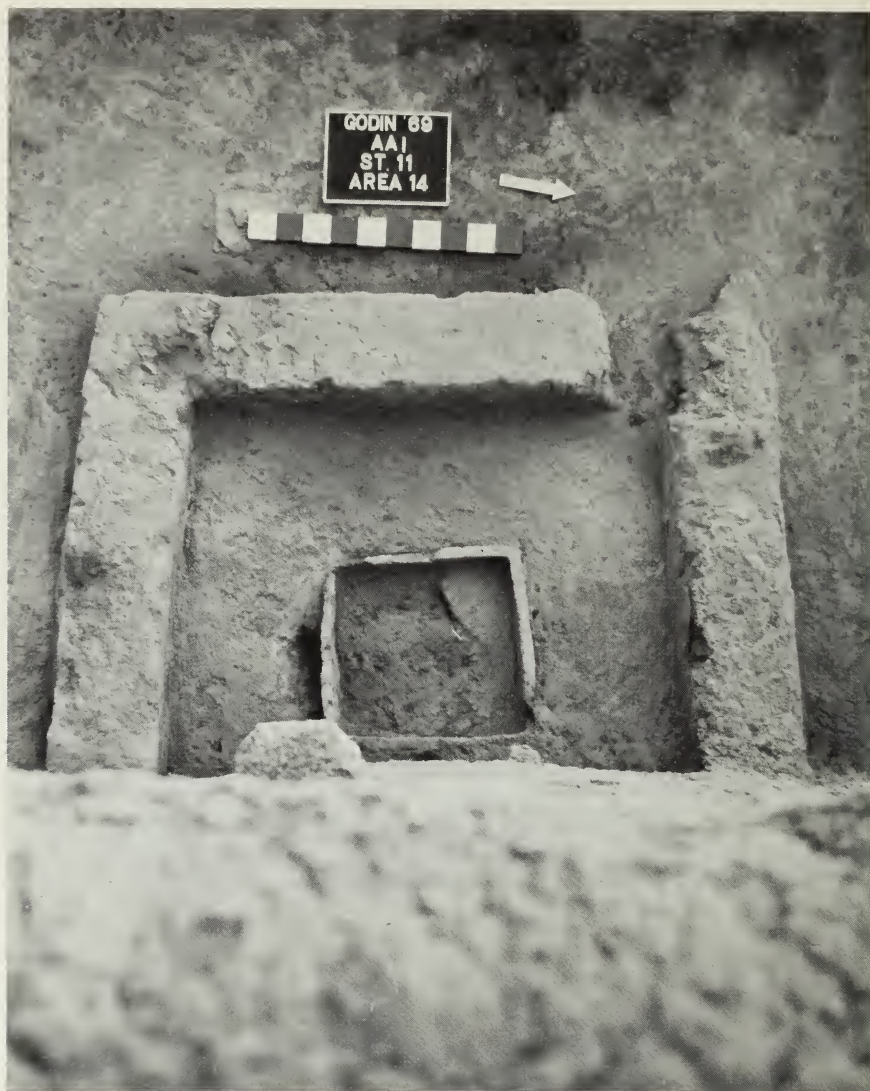


Plate XIV: Level III:2C, the hearth and bench structure in room 2 viewed from above.



Plate XV: Level III:2A, clay grain storage bins in room 24.



Plate XVI: Level III:4A, view southeast down "Avenue Road".



Plate XVII: Level III:4A; view north up the alleyway leading to room 5 and courtyard 10.



Plate XVIII: Level III:4A, view north across area 7, rooms 8 and 9, alleyway 15, courtyard 10 and the alleyway east of room 8.



Plate XIX: Level III:4A, skeleton of the body crushed on the stone pavement in room 23.



Plate XX: Level III:4A, rectangular bin on the mud brick counter in room 29.



Plate XXI: Level III:4A, general view of room 32 showing the elaborate hearth against the north wall.



Plate XXII: Level III:5D, view from the northeast toward the doorway of room 8.



Plate XXIII: Period II, east face of tower 13 cleared back to the remaining fragment of the original fortification wall running between towers 13 and 5.



Plate XXIV: Period II, view of the fortification wall and towers 4 and 17 from the river bed.

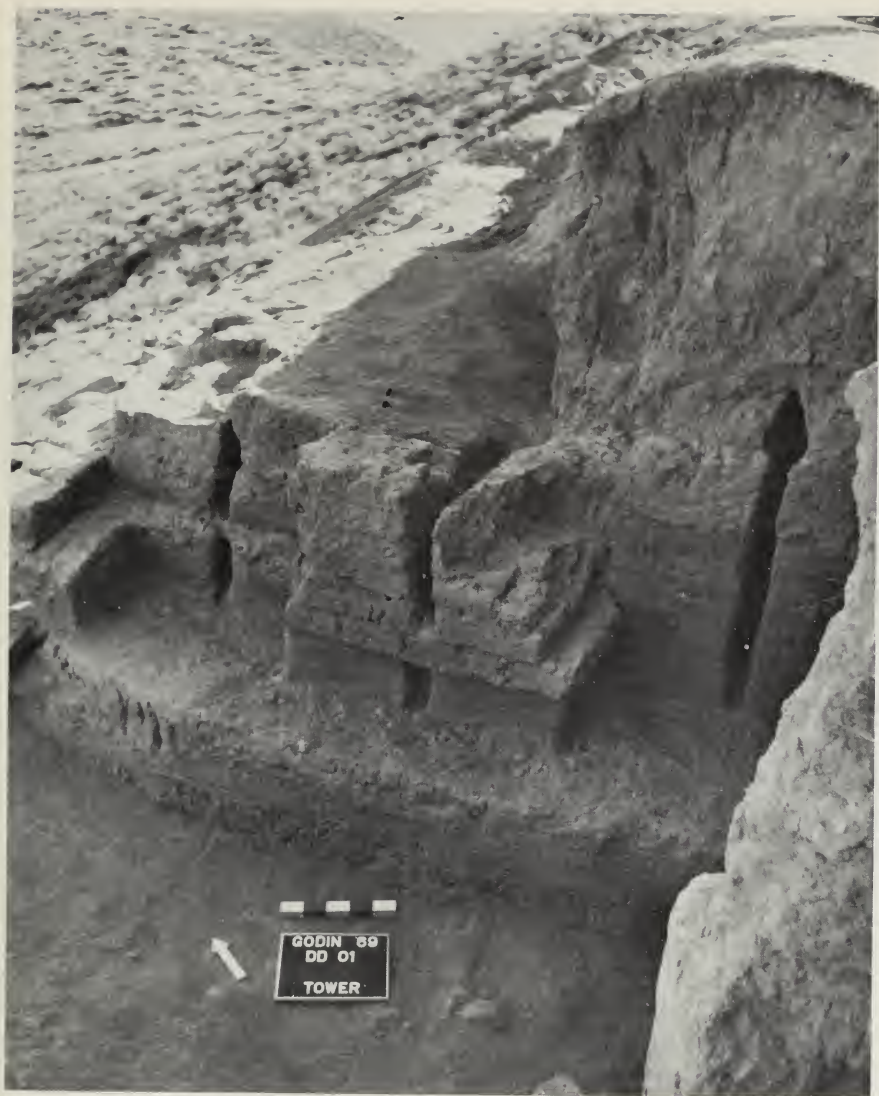


Plate XXV: Period II, west face of tower 17 showing curving socle.



Plate XXVI: Period II, buttress of west side of tower 17 showing reconstruction at a slightly different alignment from the original structure.

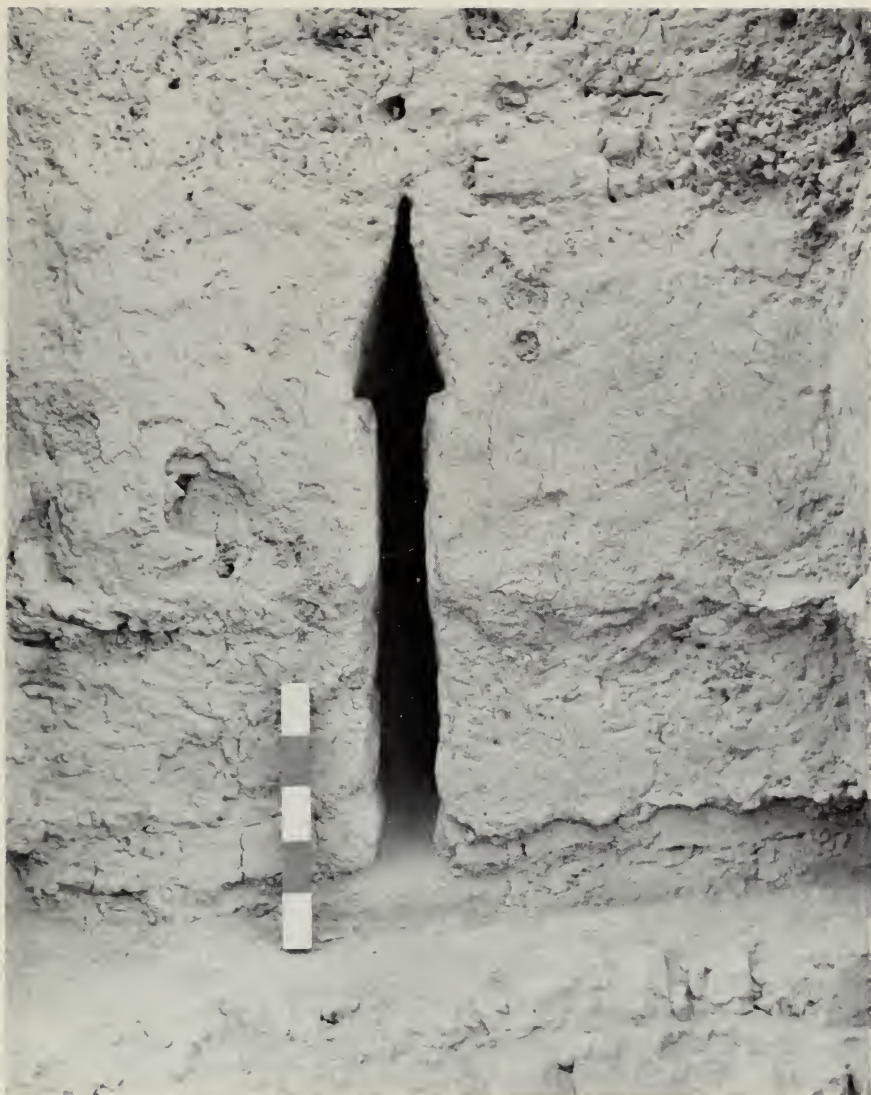


Plate XXVII: Period II, arrow slot in the north fortification wall. NB: two lines of replastering indicating the depth to which debris had been allowed to accumulate against the wall face.



Plate XXVIII: Period II, doorway into room 21 with lintel intact.



Plate XXIX: Period II, view of the south bank of magazines (Stage 3) from the Citadel mound to the south.



Plate XXX: Period II, view looking northwest across the massive southeastern watch tower, rooms 36 and 37.



Plate XXXI: Period II, stairway in area 43. All but a fragment of the stairway (upper left) has been cleaned down to the original first plaster surface.



Plate XXXII: Period II, "squatter occupation," flimsy stone foundation of wall in area 45.



Plate XXXIII: Period II, "squatter occupation." hearth in area 44.

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ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

